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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 287 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1918. TWO ANNAS

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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS,
TO LONDON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1918		
10th December ..	Tanfield ..	..
16th „ ..	Chanda ..	6169
1919		
11th January ..	Nagoya ..	6854
25th „ ..	Nore ..	6703

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1918		
10th December ..	Dilwara ..	5378

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1918		
5th December ..	Lightning..	Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.
8th „ ..	Dumra ..	Karachi, coasting.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure.
Taian Maru.	Y. Kobayashi..	3135	24th Nov. 1918.	5th Dec. 1918.
Kosoku Maru.	H Nagahiro ..	3187	18th Dec. 1918.	28th Dec. 1918.

For Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000.
Regular service from Bombay to Japan, Italy and Marseilles.

Steamer.	Commander.	Arrival	Departure.	Destination
Burma-Maru.	S. Imai	23rdNov	7th Dec.	Japan
Sumatra-Maru.	H. Uyeda	22nd „	7th „	„
Kasado-Maru.	N. Yanagi	14th „	10th „	„
Shokw-Maru.	N. Wakatake	28th „	13th „	Italy
Saigon-Maru.	S. Kondo	7th Dec.	20th „	Marseilles

For freight apply to
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BOMBAY NO. 2.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000
Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,00
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI.
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD.
BASRAH AND AMARA.
Authorised Capital ... £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ... £600,000
Reserve Liawility of Shareholders £900,000
Reserve Fund £90,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
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J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
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BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN. LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 25,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 6,030,000
HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW		KARENKO
TAIWAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.
Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-Up	16,42,023	10	0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950	15	

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar.	Hyderabad (Sindh).	Multan City.
Bombay.	Jullundhur.	Peshawar City.
Calcutta.	Jammu.	Patiala.
Cawnpore.	Jhelum City.	Rawalpindi.
Delhi.	Karachi.	Sargodha.
D. I. Khan.	Kasur.	Sialkot.
Ferozepore.	Lahore City.	Srinagar.
Gujranwalla.	Lyallpur	Umballa City.
Hapur.	Ludhiana.	
Hoshiarpur.		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
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For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

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RECORD SYRINGES. 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 3th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES bottleshape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.
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Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone 11. Telegrams: Gundisan.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 40,00,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager.
P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD..
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.
By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to ride over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.
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Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars Apply to—
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JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
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Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES.
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COTTON
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AT WONDERFULLY LOW PRICES.
Until recently we could afford to sell silk cheaper than cotton. Now there has been a fall in the price of cotton, but you can still get silk from our shop no dearer than cotton. Only our unrivalled resources and experience render this miracle possible.
Our Concession Tickets will give you a further reduction of two per cent. on the value of all purchases. Price for a family ticket only Rs. 3.
Messrs. KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,
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Time: 8 to 11 a.m., and 2 to 5 p.m.
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WANTED—Smart CANVASSERS. European gentlemen and ladies. Terms liberal. Apply Box No. 1220, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3397

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WANTED—SORTERS for our packing department. Apply personally to the MANAGER, Diamond Jubilee Washing Co., Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. 3395

WANTED.—A COMPOUNDER. Apply in person to Dr. A. P. KOTHARE, Madhavbag Dispensary, Cawasji Patel Tank Road, Girgaum, Bombay. 3288

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WANTED—Experienced MATRIC. and ACCOUNTS CLERKS for Overseas. Also Rs. 500 security paying AGENTS and TREASURERS. MAYADASS & Co., 85, Fort Street, Bombay. 3368

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WANTED—An INSPECTOR for Cooperative Societies. Pay Rs. 50 with As. 8 daily travelling allowance. None need apply, who has no experience of the work. Applications should be addressed to the Registrar Cooperative Societies, Kotah, Rajputana. 3398

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WANTED TO MEET a really nice man companion. Replies to Box No. 1216, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3391

WANTED—A ROOM for Office in Fort, can pay about Rs. 30 to 35. Apply MAHIPATRAM RAVAL, 13, Bank Street, Fort. 3389

WANTED—A small GODOWN. Apply Box No. 1218, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3393

WANTED—Full sized second-hand PIANO in good working order, stating least price. Apply Box No. 1204, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3339

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BOILERS 18 by 5 pr. 100 Tangy Comp-condensing Engine 18 by 26 by 36 Platt's gins openers. Apply Box No. 1217, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3392

FOR SALE—ELECTRIC (BILLIARD) BRASS FITTINGS with six lights, in good order. Apply Box No. 1214, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3384

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FOR SALE—RUSTON OIL ENGINE, 50 B.H.P., complete with tanks and fittings; one HORNSBY 7½ B.H.P.; one BERLI 8 B.H.P. See SURJEE KHERAJ, Engineer, near Noorbaugh, Mazagon. Tel. No. 3822. 3361

FOR SALE—Boilers, Engines, Warping Sizing, Looms, Shaftings, Pulleys, Boiling Kier, Reels, Yarn Conditioning machines. Apply Box No. 1196, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3301

FOR SALE—At Kandivli (B. B. & C. I. Ry.) 6 acres of LAND with 2 stables for 52 animals, godown, deep-water well with pump and pipe connections, etc., and 35 grafted mango-trees. Please write to A. P. LEWIS, Sitaram Buildings, near Market. 3374

FOR SALE—Brick Making Machine, Metal Presses, Complete Rice & Flour Mills, Roots Patent 6 in. blower with Cupola and pipe connections, 18 in. Blower by Schieles Manchester and various other machinery. Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum, Bombay. 3390

A JUMBLE SALE will be held at St. Joseph's Home, Reynold's Road, Agripada, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 6th and SATURDAY, the 7th of this month from 9 a.m. —6 p.m. (S.T.) Good cheap clothes suitable for grown up people and children are for sale

FOR SALE—1,500 square yards of Pension and Tax LAND at the junction of Sandhurst Bridge Road and Hughes Road. As the prices of building materials are going down, the prospective purchaser will be greatly profited. Immediate offers are invited. Apply:—MHATRE'S ART STUDIO, Chowpati, Bombay 7. 3373

FOR SALE—One GINNING FACTORY of 20 Plat. Bros Gins: one 24 N. H. P. Portable Engine of 150 lbs. pressure of Marshall & Co., one Lathe 8 ft. long and a large stock of Sundries and accessories at Chappara. 21 miles by first class road from Railway Station SEONI Central Provinces. SALEBHOY JIWAJI, City Jubbulpore. 3268

FOR SALE—An AMERICAN MOTOR CAR, 22½ Horse-power, 4-cylinder, 5-seater, fitted with Magneto, 3 oil and 3 electric lamps, model 1916, Torpedo body, recently overrolled and coloured (buff). Petrol consumption about 20 to 25 miles per gallon. In good working order and furnished with all other accessories. Offer to Box No. 1104, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2970

FOR SALE—One POWER DRIVEN SUGAR CANE CRUSHER of a large size, complete with gearing, made by Manlove Alliott and Co., of Nottingham; suitable for large establishments. Large quantities of the water and oil proof "Rubber-Ite" Cotton belting in all sizes. Polar Cub Electric Fans to work on 110 or 230 volts A.C. or D.C. supply. All sorts of mechanical and electrical supplies and accessories. Particulars from THE UNITED ENGINEERING CO., 36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 3345

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Oliver No. 5. with Tabulator	140
Underwood No. 5, 2 Cols. B. S. & Tab.	150
L. C. Smith & Bros. No. 5	215
Remington No. 10, Visible	225
American Rebuilt Oliver No. 5	
National Portable, New, with Case	190

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIA AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of December, 1918, at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited statements of accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1918.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
(3) To confirm the appointment of Mr. Devidas Narandas as a Director of the Company.
(4) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
(5) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
(6) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Thursday, 12th December to Thursday, 19th December, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
NARANDAS PURSHOTAMDAS & SONS,
Agents,
The India Agency Co., Ltd.

Bombay, 21st November, 1918.

The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the registered office of the Company on and after Monday, the 16th December, 1918, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the register on the 12th December, 1918, and warrants will be duly posted to them. 3363

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received in the office of the undersigned on Monday, the 16th December, 1918, upto 1 o'clock p.m. (Standard Time) for "Constructing quarters for 3 Indian Sub-Inspectors and a Police Station in the Police Accommodation Scheme at Maharbavdi, Bombay," value of work will be about Rs. 48,000. The Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours either on personal application or by duly authorised agents. Earnest money, amounting to Rs. 2,400, two thousand and four hundred, only, in cash or in Government Promissory Notes (Cheques will not be accepted), should accompany each tender. Security Deposit as mentioned in the tender form will be required from the contractor whose tender will be accepted. Forms of tender can be had from this office on week days during office hours but no forms will be issued on the day the tender is to be received.

A. H. WHYTE,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1918. 3377

FREE HELP
TO
FAMINE-STRICKEN PEOPLE, CATTLE AND BIRDS.

THE BOMBAY KARIANA MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION has opened a FAMINE RELIEF FUND, to help people, cattle and birds in the present famine year. Therefore any village from Cutch, Kathiawar, Guzerat, Mewad and Marwad, that may be in need of such help may apply to the undersigned.

SHAH PARMANAND RATANJEE,
THAKAR TULSIDAS TEJPAL,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.
Famine Relief Fund Committee.

The Bombay Kariana Merchants Association Samuel Street, Bombay, 3.
Dated 15th Nov. 1918.

NOTICE TO MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WANTED—A qualified MECHANICAL ENGINEER, having good knowledge of rass and Iron Foundries, for a newly tarted up-country Foundry. Free quarters rovided. Apply stating least salary expect-d, with copies of Testimonials to Messrs. MANILAL BALABHAI & Co. Export and Import Merchants. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE TO MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WANTED—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER for the Pandharpur Water Works, starting pay Rs. 80 to 100; free-quarters provided. Those only who hold 1st class certificate under the Boiler Act and have had sufficient experience of Water Works should apply with copies of testimonials, etc., by the 10th December 1918.

A. B. DE SOUZA,
Executive Engineer,
Sholapur District.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Sholapur, 26th November, 1918. 3284

NOTICE.

S. "HELLAS" is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 4th proximo from Suez, the consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay.

No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged.

Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Marine Surveyors, will be attending at the Bunder every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

After discharging her cargo she will load for Colombo. The Shippers, who have already obtained shipping orders, are requested to send their cargo alongside the steamer soon as she is ready to receive it, and those who require shipping orders will apply to the undersigned.

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
Agent.

15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay, 30th November, 1918. 3349

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Messrs. K. RHADAKRISHNA & Co., of 3, Charni Road, Girgaum, Bombay, and now c/o the Carnatic Cotton Co., Wallaja Road, Mount Road, Madras, had left a Grey Gelding with us for Sale, with our feeding, stable rent, syce, etc., on the 17th June, 1918, and whereas the said Messrs. K. Rhadakrishna & Co. have now left Bombay, without giving us any notice and whereas the said Messrs. K. Rhadakrishna & Co. have not replied to letters sent to them by us, as well as a Lawyer's notice sent to them at Madras, this notice is now given, that the said horse, will be now sold by us, at the said Messrs. K. Rhadakrishna & Co.'s risk and costs.

Written offers therefore, will be received, by the undersigned till the 10th instant. No verbal offers will be received or attended to and the horse will be sold to the highest bidder. The horse is in the stables of the undersigned for inspection. W. STEPHENS & SONS, Veterinary Surgeons, Charni Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

Dated 4th December, 1918. 3385

MACHINERY FOR SALE CHEAP.

	Rs.
ONE ROLLER Flour Mill 10 sack. complete for	1,25,000
One Ice Plant 10 tons ether system, complete for	80,000
40 Cotton Gins Platt Brothers, complete for	25,000
One Cotton Opener Double, complete for	2,000
One Cotton Baling Press Stewart's Patent, complete for	Sold
Fifteen Engelburgh's Rice Hulling machines, complete for	4,000
Five Atta Grinding Chakkies 3½ft. and 3½ft., complete for	1,000
One Boiler 30ft. by 7½ft. Alex. Shanks 165 lb. pressure, complete	Sold
One Boiler 28ft. by 7ft. Tinker Shenton's 140 lb. pressure, complete for	25,000
One Engine Ruston Proctor's 200 H.-P., complete for	25,000
One Engine Benj. Goodfellow's 300 H.-P., complete for	30,000
One Green's Economiser, complete for	4,000

Practically no reduction is possible in price for Boilers; reasonable highest offers for other things will be considered. Please apply to
GIRDHAR LAL,
Chattiwind Gate, Amritsar.
890

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 128 of 1915.

JIJABA SAKHARAM GHOGREE ... Plaintiff
versus
RAMCHANDRA KUPA and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 13th day of June, 1918, and the Chamber Order dated 11th November, 1918, the following immoveable properties will be sold in two lots by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the respective premises on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of December, 1918, Lot No. 1 at 4 p.m. and Lot No. 2 at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.
LOT No. 1.
JAIL ROAD PROPERTY.

All that piece of Fazandari land with the house and tenement standing thereon, situate at Jail Road, South in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring twenty feet six inches in breadth, forty-seven feet in length and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 3430, Street Nos. 57 and 59 and bounded on the East by the property of Khoja Karimbhai Nanji, on the West by the passage leading to the house of Balgovind Hargovind, on the North by Jail Road and on the South by the sweeper's passage.

LOT No. 2.
OOMERKHADY PROPERTY.

All that piece of Fazandari land with the house and tenement thereon, situate at Umerkhady Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring two hundred and ten square yards and three-ninths of another square yard, assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 3578, Street Nos. 8 and 10 and bounded on the East by the property of Mohanlal Chaganlal, on the West by the property of Balgovind Hargovind, on the North by the sweeper's lane and on the South by the said Umerkhady Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the 3rd Defendant abovenamed, at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1918.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
3047

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for probate of the last Will and Testament and codicil of Bai FATMABAI, wife of Ibrahimbhai Dossa, late of Bombay Khoja Mohamedan Inhabitant .....Deceased.

FAZULBHAI JAFFER SOOMAR VIRA, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, one of the executors named in the said Will, a retired merchant, residing at Chakla Street, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-ninth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 29th day of November, 1918.
Messrs. KANGA & SAYANI,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 3403

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AHMEDKHAN SARDARKHAN, AMINABAI, KULSAMBAI and SAKINABAI, daughters of the said Ahmedkhan Sardarkhan and FATMABIBI and AHATIZABIBI and MAHOMEDKHAN, BASOLKHAN and RAYDERKHAN, the last five minor children of the said Ahmedkhan Sardarkhan, by their father and guardian the said Ahmedkhan Sardarkhan, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell, with the sanction of the High Court of Bombay, on behalf of the said minors, the undermentioned property to our client free from any and all incumbrances, claims and demands whatsoever.

Any and all person or persons having any share, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in to and upon the said property or any part or parts thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, trust, lien, possession, lease, succession, survivorship, easement or otherwise howsoever is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 4, Motilal Mansions, 14, Hanam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered waived and absolutely abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate, lying and being at Mahim Bazar Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 208 6/9 (two hundred and eight and six-ninth) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 26, together with the messuages, tenements, structures, buildings, dwelling-houses, etc., standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5197 and Street No. 8 Mahim Bazar Road and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by a passage and beyond that by the property of Alloo Mahadeo, on or towards the South by a passage, on or towards the East by a passage and on or towards the West by Seashore.

Dated at Bombay this 3rd day of December, 1918.

FORBES & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3336

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES YARN.

On THURSDAY, the 5th December, 1918, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.). Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Pydhowni, Tamba Kanta, by order of Sheth Gokaldas Kissondas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Gordhandas Damodar:—
25 bales Yarn, Shapurji Mill, No. 10½, each of 400 lbs.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 175 BALES YARN.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tamba Kanta, Pydowni, by order of Shah Manilal Vadilal and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers as under:—
On account and at the risk of Shah Narotamdas Hargovandas.
25 bales Yarn, No. 10½, Shapurji Mill, each of 400 lbs.
25 bales Yarn, No. 10, David Mill, each of 400 lbs.
On account and at the risk of Shah Gowindlal Vallabh:—
50 bales Yarn, No. 10 David Mill, each of 400 lbs.
25 bales Yarn, No. 10½, Shapurji Mill, each of 400 lbs.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Hiralal Baldeo:—
25 bales Yarn No. 10, David Mill, each of 400 lbs.
On account and at the risk of Memon Mahomed Salemahomed:—
25 bales Yarn, No. 12½, Currimbhoy Mills each of 400 lbs.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 PACKAGE DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at Sheth Dosa Moosa's baling press at Vithalwadi, by order of Messrs. Devram Akbai and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Chikalguliwalla, Thakar Pitambar Bhagwanji:—
1 package of bleached Dhotees, "Subhar Kathi" No. 79 of about 400 pairs, yards 10.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

AUCTION SALE OF 6 BALES CHECK.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press of Sheth Dosa Moosa at Vithalwadi by order of Sheth Lalji Harjiwan and on account and at the risk of Mr. N. F. Ardeshir:—
6 bales Check No. 6666½ of Currimbhoy Mills, each containing 80 pieces.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 BALES JAPANESE LONGCLOTH.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press of Sheth Dosa Moosa at Vithalwadi, by order of Shah Chunilal Garbadas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Vadilal Harilal Ganeshwadiwala:—
6 bales Japanese Longcloth No. 5151, each of 50 pieces, ex. S. S. "Bombay Mara."
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 350 BALES COTTON YARN.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 12-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tramba Kanta, Pydowni, by order of Messrs. Surana Dalal and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers as under:—
On account and at risk of Shah Manilal Gordhandas:—
25 bales Yarn No. 10, David Mills, 400 lbs. each.
On account and at the risk of Shah Chhabildas Nathoobhai:—
300 bales Yarn No. David Mills, 400 lbs. each.
On account and at the risk of Shah Manilal Girdharlal:—
25 bales Yarn No. 10, David Mill, of 400 lbs. each.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 BALE DHOTEES COUNTRY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press of Sheth Dosa Moosa at Vithalwadi, by order of Sheth Shantilal Sarupchand and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser concerned:—
1 bale Dhotees country "Sati Padmini" or other, yards 8 to 10.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MAHUWA SAW MILL AT GHORAPDEO.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th December, 1918, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, by order of Messrs. Chhatnie Motilal and Kanga Attorneys for the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Vanmalidas Punjabhai and others, Mortgagors, under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 3rd October, 1918, made between the mortgagors and the mortgagee, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned machinery pertaining to The Mahuwa Saw Mill on the premises.

PARTICULARS.
1 Oil Engine by Crossley, 32 B.H.P. complete with water tank and pipe connections.
1 Wooden Saw Bench.
3 Cast Iron Saw Benches.
7 Cast Iron Pulleys.
1 Shafting 40 feet long.
1 Grinding Machine.
7 Steel Saws 30ft. diameter.
2 Steel Saws 24ft. diameter.
2 Steel Saws 20ft. diameter.
1 Steel Saw 18ft. diameter.
3 Steel Saws 36ft. diameter.
1 Writing Table 6 Chairs, 1 Canvas Belt 45ft. long.
The above is on view.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 346 PACKAGES DHOTIES, 101 BALES STRIPED TWILLS AND 244 BALES SUSI, ALL OF MATHURADAS MILLS.

On THURSDAY, the 5th December, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Chaturbhui Vithaldas and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Bansidhar Gopaldas:—
185 bales Dhoties, Nakshi, Mathuradas Mill No. 9999, each of 200 pairs.
129 bales Dhoties, Nakshi, Mathuradas Mill No. 9999, each of 200 pairs.
21 bales Dhoties, Nakshi, Mathuradas Mill No. 999, each of 200 pairs.
48 bales Dhoties, Nakhi, Mathuradas Mill No. 1281, each of 200 pairs.
43 bales Dhoties, Nakhi, Mathuradas Mill No. 19681, each of 200 pairs.
10 bales Striped Twills, Mathuradas Mill No. 4799, each of 60 pieces.
32 bales Striped Twills, Mathuradas Mill No. 2123, each of 60 pieces.
25 bales Striped Twills, Mathuradas Mill No. 2122, each of 60 pieces.
22 bales Striped Twills, Mathuradas Mill No. 2157, each of 60 pieces.
10 bales Striped Twills, Mathuradas Mill No. 2156, each of 60 pieces.
1 bale Striped Twills, Mathuradas Mill No. 4599, each of 60 pieces.
1 bale Striped Twills, Mathuradas Mill No. 2158, each of 60 pieces.
91 bales Bleached Susi, Mathuradas Mill No. 2178, each of 60 pieces.
78 bales Bleached Susi, Mathuradas Mill No. 2177, each of 60 pieces.
68 bales Bleached Susi, Mathuradas Mill No. 2181, each of 60 pieces.
6 bales Bleached Susi, Mathuradas Mill No. 2134, each of 60 pieces.
1 bale Bleached Susi, Mathuradas Mill No. 2163, each of 60 pieces.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and delivery taken within 8 days from the date of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th December, 1918.

MODY & CO.

BONA FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF 1 MOTOR LORRY.
HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 1047 of 1918.

By order of Mr. Dorabjee Muncherjee Kanga, Receiver appointed by the Decree of the High Court in the above suit dated the 25th day of November, 1918, and on account and at the risk of the defendant, Messrs. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of December, 1918, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in the compound of Bai Soonabaiji's Agiari behind Mr. Benaji's House at Gowalia Tank Road.
One 4 Cylinder Motor Lorry with Humber Bistion Engine and solid Rubber Tyres No. 2022
For particulars please apply to Mr. Dorabji M. Kanga on the premises at Gowalia Tank Road or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at No. 4, Victoria Terrace, 3rd Victoria Cross Lane, Victoria Road, Byculla, the very valuable and artistic drawing, dining and bedroom furniture such as cane sofa, writing table, pictures, glass door book case, valuable books, bead door chicks, plated-ware, rich glass and crockeryware, cruet stands, pickle stand, rich white dinner and breakfast set, dining table, dining chairs, teapoys, meatsafe, dinner wagon, sideboard with mirror back, iron single cot with mattress, panel door almyrah, dressing table, clothes basket, a lot of aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of L. E. Walsh, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th December, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
22, Medows Street.

SALE OF 9 BALES WHITE MULLS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of Messrs. Hafiz Khanbhai Tyabbhai and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer, Marwadi Kodumath Bhagwandas, sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 5th December, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Mulji Jetha Market, Dharamraj Gully, near the baling press, the following:—
9 bales each 150 pieces white Mulls No. R.B.R.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th December, 1918.

BOMBAY WASHING Co.
MILITARY SQUARE
Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort.

Pioneer Cleaners.
35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Felt hats cleaned within two hours Suits and Dresses within six hours, charges extra except white flannels.

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SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 PACKAGES WHITE MULLS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Narandas Anandlal and on account and at the risk of Seth Morarji Jeram Naranji of Bhajia Gully:—

8 packages each 150 pieces white Mulls No. 7045/65 or other.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RLY.

Under the instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th December and THURSDAY the 5th December, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods, luggage and parcels, etc., consisting of parcels of brassware, jewellery, shoes, caps, haberdashery, hosiery, sarees, gramphone, records, glass globes, brass wire, bangles, copper rings, photographic accessories and chemicals, medical books, scented oils, medicines, cases of empty bottles, cinema films, velvet, asafoetida, corned beef, tea casks of oil, empty cask, combs long cloth, turmeric, rice old clothing, homoeopathic medicines, buttons, megaphones, leather one parcel spoons, cases of locks, Michelin tubes, overcoats, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES GREY SHIRTINGS OF THE PEARL MILLS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th December at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Anandji Vandlal and on account and at the risk of Seth Ramkishan Sawarmal.

2 bales each 60 pieces Grey Shirtings of the Pearl Mills No. 1205, 7¼ lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES JAPANESE CLOTH.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 2-45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Vijbhukhandas Gulabdas and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. C. Modi of Lakhmidas Khimji Market:

Ex. S. S. "Tensi Maru."

5 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Cloth No. 2690.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 BALES SHEETING CALENDARS OF THE BARSHI MILLS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th December, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Marwadi Hansraj Kanuchand:—

8 bales Sheeting Calendars of the Barshi Mills No. 4501, 11¼ lbs.

1 bale Sheeting Calendars of the Barshi Mills No. 4301, 11 lbs.

On account and at the risk of Seth Motichand Gomraj:—

5 bales Sheeting Calendars of the Barshi Mills No. 4301, 11 lbs.

On account and at the risk of Seth Perudi Suryanarain:—

3 bales Sheeting Calendars of the Barshi Mills No. 4101, 10¼ lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 32 BALES 'DHOTEES OF THE HINDUSTAN MILLS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th December, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Thucker Mathuradas Dwarkadas and on account and at the risk of Sha Kantilal Tarachand:—

10 bales Dhotees of the Hindustan Mills No. 181, 7 yards.

13 bales Dhotees of the Hindustan Mills No. 281, 8 yards.

9 bales Dhotees of the Hindustan Mills No. 9981, 9 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th December at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Sha Makanji Dhanji and on account and at the risk of Thucker Karsondas Gordhandas of Ganesh Chowk:—

EX. S. S. "TENSIN MARU."

25 bales Japanese Sheetings No. C Dragoon.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES STRIPED TUSSORES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th December, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth B. Amal and on account and at the risk of Seth Runchordas Purshottam:—

2 packages each 20 pieces Striped Tussores of Markendrai's Office.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES HATHI GINS AND 5 BALES HANS GINS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th December, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Parikh Chimanlal Dahabhai and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sha Amratlal Kamalei:—

5 bales each 20 pieces Hathi Gins.

5 bales each 15 pieces Hans Gins.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 BALE JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Govindji Bhanji and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Vajechand Umaji, of Champa Gully:—

1 bale 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 55000.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES NENSOOKHS OF THE E.D. SASSOON MILLS AND 2 BALES JACONETS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Vallabhdas Purshotam Haridas.

5 bales each 60 pieces checks of the Fajulbhoy Mills No. 701.

3 bales each 60 pieces checks of the Currimbhoy Mills No. 2302.

6 bales each 60 pieces checks of the Pearl Mills No. 927.

2 bales each 60 pieces checks of the Crescent Mills No. 902.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Popatlal Amarchand and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kantilal Lalbhai.

50 bales each 30 pieces Japanese sheeting, No. Nine Dragoon 31.

AUCTION SALE OF 19 PACKAGES JAP. SHEETINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Harakhchand Makanji and on account and at the risk of Seth Mahomed Umar Chandbhai.

19 packages Japanese sheetings No. C Dragoon.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES SHIRTING FLANNELS.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Navalchand Malukchand and on account and at the risk of Seth Somchand Haridas.

2 packages each 22 pieces Shirting Flannels 30/35 yards 27 ins.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES SHIRTING PRINTS.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Bachubhai Tribhovan.

2 packages each 60 pieces shirting prints Graham's.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th December, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(Contd.)

rajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market.

3 Bales Nensookhs of the E.D. Sassoon Mills Gomata 44 inches.

2 Bales Nensookhs of the E.D. Sassoon Mills Budhsvapna 49 inches

2 Bales Jaconets No. 107 Sachi or other 40 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES YARN OF THE DAVID MILLS.

On FRIDAY, the 6th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Tambakanta by order of Seth Hardayal Nivetia and on account and at the risk of Seth Kantilal Hiralal.

Order No. 1198-25 Bales each 400 lbs Yarn No. 10 of the David Mills of November, December.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH, GUJARATI AND MARATHI SECOND-HAND TYPE-WRITERS.

On FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, the second-hand but quite serviceable Typewriters in English, Gujarati and Marathi, of well-known makers, such as Remington, Oliver, Blick, Yost, Underwood, Empire, Smith, Premier, L. C. Smith, Wilham and Waverly, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES JAPANESE YARN.

On FRIDAY, the 6th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Manilal Vithaldas & Co. at their shop at Tambakanta and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Shroff Chunilal Hiralal of Ganeshvadi.

8 Bales each 400 lbs. Japanese Yarn No. 40 single.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 IRON SINGLE SPRING COTS.

On FRIDAY, the 6th instant at 2.45 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort.

50 iron single spring cots.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PACKAGES WHITE NENSOOKHS.

On FRIDAY, the 6th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Goculdas Valji and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser and the party, defaulting to act under provision of the resolution dated 7th November 1918, of the Board Committee of the Bombay English white and plain piecegoods Association, Seth Hiralal Ambalal.

2 Packages each 100 pcs. white Nensookhs No. 2000 or orther 22 yds.

3 Packages each 100 pcs. white Nensookhs No. 6B or other 22 yds.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 BALES CHECKS OF THE UNION MILLS.

On FRIDAY, the 6th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Toharmal Uttamchand and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Punjabi Tulsiram Jagatram of Amratsar.

11 Bales each 80 pcs., checks of the Union Mills No. B.B.B.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES MULLS AND 9BALES CHECKS OF THE FAJULBHOY MILLS.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. C. Nagardas Manilal and Co. and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting parties.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. D. S. Mehta and Co. of Gopalakgully.

10 packages Mulls No. 50000 or other.

On account and at the risk of Thucker Liladhar Goculdas of Gomukhgully.

9 bales each 100 pieces half to half checks of the Fajalbhoy Mills No. 2.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES CHECKS OF THE CURRIMBHOY, FAJULBHOY, PEARL AND CRESCENT MILLS.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Anandlal Chandmal and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Marwadi Nathmal Mulchand.

10 bales each 80 pieces bleached checks of the Currimbhoy Mills 4 1/8 lbs.

On accounts and at the risk of Thucker Purshotam Haridas.

4 bales each 60 pieces checks of the Fajulbhoy Mills No. 701.

3 bales each 60 pieces checks of the Currimbhoy Mills No. 2302.

6 bales each 60 pieces checks of the Pearl Mills No. 927.

2 bales each 60 pieces checks of the Crescent Mills No. 902.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ELLETENE FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.). Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 7 Shed, Victoria Dock, by order of Messrs. Hearsch Vaidya and Co., on a/c and risk of Messrs. Aga Mahomed Kalil Shirazi and Co.

100 Chests each 85 lbs., Elletene Flowery Orange Pekoe Ex. S. S. "Sumatra Maru."

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Narayen Dabulkar Road, Malabar Hill very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, almyrahs, fancy teapoys writing tables, chests of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, brass and iron bedsteads, bentwood chairs, double meatsafes, etc., etc., the property of J. E. C. Jukes, Esq., I.C.S.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred Vis-a-Vis, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred Victoria, in good order.

1 Grey Arab Horse, aged, quiet in harness

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Ardmore" No. 25 New Marine Lines next to Assistant Commander, Royal Engineer's Office (where the kit has been removed for sale) valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, dining table arm and without arm chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room sofas and chairs, single and double glass door almyrahs, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, chival glass, soil linen baskets, easy chairs, towel horses, single and double bedsteads, glass door book cases, fancy teapoys, double meat-safes, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of George T. Cassie Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view four days before the sale

AUCTION SALE OF VICTORIA BLUE AND CHINESE GREEN DYES.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street Fort, by order of Messrs. Magonlal Mohanlal and Co., and in account and risk of A. Sullemonji trading at New Market, Karachi:—

4 cases each 80 lbs. E. E. Victoria Blue by Blundell and Spencer Ltd.

2 cases each 168 lbs. Chinese Green No. 2. by Blundell and Spencer Ltd.

2 cases each 112 lbs. Victoria Blue, No 1. by Blundell and Spencer Ltd.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DELISLE ROAD, PAREL, KNOWN AS "KAMGAR THEATRE."

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Attorneys for Mr. Manockji Manherji Bhesania, and others the owners Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Paras Land or ground (forming part of a larger piece of land) together with the corrugated iron shed structure theatre known as "Kamgar Theatre" and out-houses standing there on situate on the west side of DeLisle Road, Parel, containing by admeasurement 300 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land unders Old Nos. 82 666 669, 690, 737 710, 727, 729, 732 and 740. Collector's New No. 1/11891, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1/2704 and in the books of the Assessor and Collectors of Municipal rates and taxes under F. Ward No. 2251 and Street No. 300A, DeLisle Road and bounded on or towards the east by DeLisle Road, aforesaid, on or towards the west and north by the property of Ryub Haji Rehmtoola and on or towards the south by the property of Beramji Hirjibhoy Warden and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

Also furniture of the said theatre such as benches, chairs, drop scene, gas lamps, etc. etc.

Private offers for the above property will be received by Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, solicitors or by the undersigned before the day of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of the Title Deeds, Apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Attorneys for the vendors at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1918.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STEET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BALES GREY YARN.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Tambakata, Pydhonie, by order of Mr. Abdool Tayeb, Ismailji Musketi and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties the following goods:—

On account and at the risk of Sha Gordhandas Damoder:—

150 bales grey yarn No. 10½ Shapoorji Mill.

On account and at the risk of Sha Girtharlal Ambalal:—

25 bales grey yarn No. 10½ Shapoorji Mill.

On account and at the risk of Sha Keshavelal Poorjabhai:—

25 bales grey yarn No. 10 David Mill.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th December, 1918, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores, consisting of empty casks, K. oil tins, lamps of sorts, brackets, drums, paint kegs, varnish tins, C. I. buckets, forges, old and new, files, hoop iron, trolly wheels, glass, Manilla rope, leather cuttings, cloth cuttings, canvas and leather pipes, I. R. piping and scrap and rubber pipes, vacuum pipes, clocks and watches, leather, hammers, augers locks, scrap, motor tyres, ink bottles, empty tin lining and sundry other stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and the materials removed within 14 days from the day of sale failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th December, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS. BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Ali Oomer Street, opposite the Round Police Chowki, Null Bazar behind Jamli Moholla.

H. C. Suit No. 580 of 1918.

Sidick Haji Alarakhia .....Plaintiff
v/s
Ahmed Haji Alarakhia and ors. .....Defts.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors for R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the power of sale, entrusted to the said Receiver, under the Court order dated 12th November, 1918, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of December, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following valuable landed property:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY:—All that piece of Government land, together with buildings standing thereon situate on the Western side of Ali Oomer Street, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring about 188 square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Street Nos. 191, 192, 194, Ward No. 6682 and assessed under Old No. 973, New No. 8146, Old Survey No. 1901 and New Survey No. 796 and bounded on the North by the property of Shaikh Adam Vahe, on the South by the property of Narayen Shivaji, on the East by the said Ali Oomer Street and on the West by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors for the said Receiver at their Office at No. 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS AND COTTON MERCHANTS.

SALE opposite the Goods Superintendent's Office G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder.

The sale of about 2,000 bales and loose cotton of the recent fire which occurred at Warehouse No. 5 of the Princes Docks.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 7th December, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), opposite the Goods Superintendent's Office G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder where the Salvage is removed for sale.

About 2,000 full pressed bales and loose cotton of the recent fire at Warehouse No. 5, Princes Docks which occurred on 13th November, 1918, comprising of Indian Bengal, Gomra, Karachi, Western Tuticorin F. P. Cotton raws and Coconada (slightly damaged by fire and water.)

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th December, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

TO-NIGHT

A PATHE COLOUR DRAMA

"A TRAGEDY IN THE CLOUDS"

A sensational episode of modern warfare

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest

LONESOME LUKE
in
"WE NEVER SLEEP"
Comedy in 2 Acts.

NOTICE.—Owing to some alterations our Balcony will be closed from Monday the 2nd Dec. to Friday the 6th. New tip-up chairs, tiled flooring and many other improvements will be effected.

Next week
PEARL WHITE
in
"THE HOUSE OF HATE"

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
MATINEE—Every Sat. & Sunday 5-30 p. m.
EXTRA SHOW—Every Sunday 3-30 p.m. daily.
POPULAR PRICES.

NOTICE.

Two Rows of the Reserved Class will be specially kept for our Balcony Patrons.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

TO-NIGHT!
THIRD INSTALMENT
3 NEW EPISODES 3
OF UNIVERSAL'S TRUMP SERIAL
THE RED ACE
starring
Marie Walcamp
Episodes 9-10-11
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Bombay's Popular Picture Palace

THE MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Girgaum
presents to-day and during the week
FURTHER NEW PARTS—(Ep. 9-10-11)
The popular Universal Serial
THE RED ACE
featuring
Marie Walcamp
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Adventures of **STINGAREE**

THE GENTLEMAN BUSH-RANGER

2 DASHING ADVENTURES THIS WEEK 2
THE LATEST AMERICAN MAX LINDER COMEDY
"MAX WANTS A DIVORCE"
Max Linder Latest Knockabout Farce and
AMERICAN BEAUTY CHORUS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HUGE SUCCESS! HUGE SUCCESS!!
TREMENDOUS RECEPTION
OF THE
HUMPHREY-BISHOP
COMEDY AND OPERATIC CO.
14 ARTISTES 14 ARTISTES
TO-NIGHT!
"CARMEN" (EXCERPTS)
Comprising
LATEST RAGS! REFINED COMEDY! ROUSING CHORUSES!
DELIGHTFUL DANCING! EXCELLENT SINGING! MELODIOUS ENSEMBLES!
Combine to Make
THE BEST SHOW IN BOMBAY.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 5-30 P.M.
SPECIAL MATINEE SUNDAY AT 5-30 SPECIAL MATINEE

PRICES—Night:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5, Stalls Rs. 4, D. Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards. Matinee:—O. Stalls Rs. 3, Stalls Rs. 2, D. Circle Re. 1-8, Balcony Re. 1, Gallery As. 8 and Boxes from Rs. 12 and upwards.

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

To-day at 6-30 p.m. only.
A SPLENDID PICTURE PROGRAMME.
BERNARD DUDLEY AND MARIE BLANCHE
in A 5-Reel Harma Photoplay:
"THE GREAT IMPOSTOR"

An adventurous and exciting drama adapted for the Cinema from the story of the same title by REUBEN GILMER.

Popular Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT TAXI CARS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE DOORS OF ROYAL OPERA HOUSE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL PERFORMANCES. IF THE PATRONS DESIRE THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRESCINCTS IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

Mr. CINEMA EXHIBITOR!

What guides you in your Choice of Pictures?

LET'S ANALYSE IT OUT TOGETHER.

Name? UNIVERSAL — Somewhat perhaps, well, the Universal has got it, assuredly.

Variety? Yes. You will admit Universal can give some variety when it releases half a dozen Serials, more than one hundred five-part features, Selected Jewels, Parlor Comedies like "Nestor" "Slapstick", variety like "L.K.O." and Joker, interesting pictures like the Universal Screen Magazine, known as the Reel of Knowledge and a host of other one and two reel Pictures.

Reputation? You will naturally be prejudiced in favour of a concern, which is the largest of its kind in the world You will find Universal Pictures every day in Bombay's best Picture Palaces—Cinema Majestic and Cinema Precious.

Results? Once tried always patronized.

Hundreds of Exhibitors say that no other concern supplies such good pictures so consistently and on that basis we ask you to prove their opinion for yourself.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO:—

The Universal Film Mfg., Co.,
Heera House, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.

To-morrow THURSDAY, 5th December and SATURDAY 8th December

RETURN OF THE WORLD-FAMOUS TRIO

LEO—JAN—MICHEL

(VIOLINIST) (PIANIST) (CELLIST)

CHERNIARSKY TRIO

BOOKING OPENED AT ROSE & CO.

CHERNIAVSKY TRIO.

"CIGARETTE" "CIGARETTE"

OR

"UNDER TWO FLAGS"

The Boxes, Sofas and the First Classes get packed-full every Evening during each of the Shows at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

Those who have read Ouida's World-famed Novel and those who know the quality of William Fox's Productions, need not be told what this splendid Photo-play is like. It is a Poetry of Filmwork, an inspiration of a melodious Drama—nay it is a Screen-Dream! The Episode of a lonesome yet frolicsome Lassie, patted and fondled by a whole Regiment, sacrificing her noble, sweet life to save her English lover from an untimely unjust death, touches the heart and moistens the eyes of even the most iron-nerved spectator.

A MAX LINDER COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.

Four Shows To-night 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

The Iron Man of Love, Revenge and Justice,

"JUDEX"

is coming. This wonderfully sublime Serial will commence at the West-End Cinema next Saturday.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees:—The Excelsior Theatres Co. Ltd.

9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30

Bandman Opera Co.

in a series of popular London Musical Successes.

To-night Wednesday 4th Dec. at 9-30

"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"

Thursday 5th Dec. at 9-30

"CARMINETTA"

Friday 6th Dec. at 9-30

"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"

Saturday 7th December at 9-30

YES UNCLE

Sunday 8th Dec. at 5-30

Reduced price Matinee

"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"

Booking at ROSE & Co. up to 6 p. m. and after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

Booking by Tel. (No. 288) must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

Daily at 6-30 p. m.

New Pathe play

"THE DEVIL'S SONATA"

The Week is ebbing away fast!

You are emphatically advised to avail yourself of the most instructive, enlightening and engrossing War Film,

"A Daughter of Uncle Sam"

that runs its third and final instalment this Week—(5,000 feet)—at the

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

The Film is justly styled "A Landmark of the Great World Conflict," being the authenticated Picture-History of the most determined fight America gave to the elaborate and pernicious system of German Spying. Jane Vance plays the Plucky, Patriotic Heroine and dumbfounds her audiences by her indomitable courage and thrilling adventures.

At special request of our Patrons the immensely popular Chaplin Comic Film,

"Charlie as the Count!"

will be screened in this Week's Programme upto Friday next.

Three Shows Daily. 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m.

Make a note of it! Next Saturday commences our superb Pathe Detective Serial,

"The Mark of Mystery"

OR

THE RED CIRCLE

featuring the celebrated Star Miss **Ruth Roland**, as the beautiful successor to the Brand of Infamy.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Owing to the huge demand for seats at the

EMPIRE THEATRE

there will be a special

FAREWELL CONCERT

by the

WORLD-FAMOUS TRIO

CHERNIAVSKYS

Sunday Dec. 8th at 9-30 p.m

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

Most Vivid Scenes in real life.

Thundering and heart-reading Happenings

IN THE

Two Grand Serials

"Exploits of Elaine"

AND THE

"Mystery of the Double Cross"

13th and 3rd instalments, respectively.

Blaine in the hands of the veteran scamp. By for the most terrible events will be presented on the Screen.

Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinees 3-30 and 5-15 and every Night at 7; 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.)

NEW ALHAMBRA

CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD.

TELEPHONE No. 2417.

COMING!

THE

HOUSE OF HATE

Featuring

PEARL WHITE

IMPERIAL

December 7th.

WORLD RENOWNED

Gandi's Anti-Rheumatism Balm

Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and ill nervous.

Price per bottle, annas 8.

Literature sent on request.

Nicka Cullianjee & Co.

Dispensing Chemists & Druggists,

SHAIKH MEMON STREET.

Branch: Sitaram Bldgs. Crawford Market, BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 27th:

	Bales
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	1,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	
" " Sales of East Indian	275
" " Imports	14,000
Mid. Americans Spot	21.74
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot	27.56
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). Jan.	27.32
Mar.	26.58
May	26.32
New Orleans — Not received	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 27th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price.
Nov:	21.12
Dec:	20.15
Jan:	19.20
Feb:	
Mar:	17.76

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 27th:

New Contracts:

Months	To-day's price.
Nov.	21.10
Dec.	20.06
Jan.	19.04
Feb.	18.24
Mar.	17.54

Liverpool, Nov. 26th:

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Nov. 27th.

New Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price.
Nov:	27.90

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 27th.

Mid. Bengal Good	14.43
" " Fully Good	15.18
" " Fine	15.68
" No. 1 Comr. Good	15.82
" " Fully Good	16.57
" " Fine	17.07
" Broach Good	16.18
" " Fully Good	16.42
" " Fine	16.67

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 28th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	27,000
" Exports to Great Britian	20,000
" " to Continent	32,000
Futures at New York Jan.	27.18
" " March	26.41
" " May	26.16
Spot Cotton at New York	29.60
" " Orleans	29.75
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	26.90
" " March	26.15
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10½
Demand Bills	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	49½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 26th.

Rentes 3%	63
Bar Silver Spot	48 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" FineTrade Bills 3 months	4 3/8
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½%	60⅛
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	54
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	71½
Government Securities 3%	61
On London at Paris Ex. Francs	25.97½

London, Nov: 27th:

Rentes 3%	63
Bar Silver Spot	48 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
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Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/2
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" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 3/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½%	60⅛
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	54
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	71½
Government Securities 3%	61½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	25.97½

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov: 26th:

3½% 1925—1928	£88
4½% 1925—1945	£99½
5% New	£94½

London, Nov. 27th:

3½% 1925—1928	£88
4½% 1925—1945	£99½
5%	£94½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS:

London, Nov. 26th:

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nomina	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Buyers	20
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Buyers	21/9

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan. Value	2/9½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec.	2/4½

Tone:—Easier.

London, Nov. 27th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java. No 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-mar Buyers.	20
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan-Mar. Buyers.	21/9

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan. Sellers	2/9½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec. Value	2/4½

Tone:—Firmer.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION

	Bombay, Dec. 3rd.	Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs. 38,725-0 .. Rs.	19,01,125-0
Cash Certificates	„ 5,347-8 .. „	6,89,347-0
Total Rs.	.. 44,072 8 .. Rs.	25,90,472-0

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 3.

The Marwari bazaar opened easier at Rs. 530 for Fully Good Broach April-May and gave way Rs. 25, touching Rs. 505. From this point there was a recovery to Rs. 520 at which rate the market remained steady for some time. Later on the price improved temporarily to Rs. 527 but again dropped to Rs. 520 and then to Rs. 513. At 4 p.m. the rate was Rs. 518/19, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 516. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 516, declined to Rs. 512 and closed as under. The general tone of the market is weak.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate enquiry for New Crop, but prices are irregular.

QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Fully good Broach	April-May	Rs.	520
Fully good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	„	393
Fine Oomras	Dec.-Jan.	„	476

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 3RD DECEMBER 1918.

		Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April-May	517
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	385
Fine M. „ Oomras	„	470
Fully Good M. G. Oomras	„	445

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m., on 2nd inst. 1918.

Cotton	7,952 bales
Wheat	16,338 Cwts.
Linseed	33,640 „
Rape, &c.,	6,170 „
Gingellyseeds	6,057 „
Poppyseed	1,387 „
Groundnuts	1,765 „
Castorseed	2,733 „
Rice	11,600 „
Myrabollams	150 „
Cottonseed	15,451 „
Mowrasced	137 „
Gram	152 „
Jowar	865 „
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Dec 3rd—5-30 p.m.

	Bazar Terms: Rs. as. p.	Railway Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	78 0 0	11 2 0
„ „ Cawnpore 70-30	73 0 0	11 0 0
„ Karachi Bangla	78 0 0	11 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 3 0	12 10 0
„ Cawnpore	12 2 0	12 10 0
„ Yellow Cawnpore	14 4 0	13 12 0
Linseed Brown Bold	11 9 0	12 1 0
„ Thin	11 2 0	11 10 0
Teaseed, White 35-15	95 0 0	—
„ Gajar 75-25	— —	—
„ Gajar 50-50	— —	—
„ Black	82 0 0	13 4 0
Poppyseed, White	14 4 0	—
Groundnuts	91 0 0	—
Mowrasced	6 12 0	—
Barley	46 0 0	—
Castorseed	55 0 0	—
Forward.		
Wheat April-May	9 4 3	
Linseed May	13 5 6	

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 3rd. 1918.

	Rate per B. Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10	1 0 0
Shapurji No. 10	0 15 0
Simplex No. 10	0 14 0
Edward No. 10	0 14 0
Light Houses No. 6½	0 10 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 3rd, 1918

	Market Rat.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15
Bank Demand	1 6 1
Bank Acceptances 3 m/s.	1 6 6½
Fcs. Demand	192½
American Dollars	279½
Hongkong „	223½
Shanghai „	347
Japan „	150
Singapore „	158½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Dec. 3.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 27-13-6.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 15/16.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France Frcs. 194.
Credit 3Msd/a Frcs. 202.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 153.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 148.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 223-8.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 349.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 247.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 93.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Paper 79.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated due 1926 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 85.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 93
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 92½.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

Market remained firm with small business. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 1775, Swan 472-8, Simplex 617-8, Shapurji 107-8, Pearls 455, New Great 265, Madhowji 1765, Luxmi Cotton 1450, Kohinoor 965, Kastoorchand 1020, Ind. Bleaching 145, Finlay 377-8, Fazulbhoy 607-8, Davids 540, Currimbhoy 292-8, Crescent 176-4, Colaba 1445, Century 340, Nagpur 2262-8, By. Cotton 525, By. Uniteds 730, By. Dyeing 1165, Bundi 225, Ind. Cement 300, Katni Ord 232-8, Katni Defd 1215, Shivrajpur 32-8, Tata New Ord 75 p., Tata Old Defd 875, Tata New Defd 300 p., Alcocks 667-8, By. Burma 740, By. Tramway 430, By. Steam 307-8, Tata Hydro 1125

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 1770, Swan 470, Simplex 612½, Shapurji 106-4, Pearl 460, New Great 260, Madhowji 1765, Luxmi Cotton 1430, Kohinoor 965, Ind. Bleaching 145, Finlay 380, Fazulbhoy 600, David 540, Currimbhoy 295, Crescent 175, Colaba 1445, Century 340, Nagpur 2270, By. Cotton 525, By. Dyeing 1160, Bundi 24-8, Ind. Cement 300, Katni Ord 330, Katni Defd. 1215, Shivrajpur 33, Tata New Ord 82-8, Tata Old Defd. 870, Tata New Defd. 320, Alcock 675, By Burma 735, By. Tramway 430, By. Steam 305, Tata Hydro 1125.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 3rd.

S.S. SINVU—Reid—Rangoon Nov. 23.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday 3rd December 1918.

Shed.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Destination.	Agents.
		PRINCES DOCK.		
B.	Taian Maru	1849	Kobe	N. Y. Kaisha
C.	Dilwara	3460	China	M. M. & Co.
F.	Banca	3794	Rangoon	Do.
K.	St. Geran	500	Not Fixed.	M. B. Kaisha
M.	Magdalena	2989	Do.	T. Morrison & Co.
N.	City of Chester	3521	Hull	K. Nixon & Co.
		HARBOUR WALL.		
K. L. M.	Courland	760	Bhawnagar	B. S. N. Co
	Ponani	552	Not Fixed	
	Kaveri	553	„	
	Oporto	480	„	
	Sabarmati	523	„	
	Mahanadi	540	„	
		VICTORIA DOCK.		
1	Palameutta	22 8	Not Fixed	M. M. & Co.
2	Unkai Maru No. 3	2083	Busrah	H. S. Shushtary & Co.
4	Shokwo Maru	1904	Not fixed	O. S. Kaisha
6	Kasado Maru	3726	Kobe	Do.
7	Sumatra Maru.	4258	„	Do.
9	Burma Maru.	2823	Java	Do.
10	War Bittern.	3150	Not fixed	W. & A. Graham & Co.
12	Bahrain	1403	Aden	T. Morrison & Co.
14	Linga	958	Not fixed	M. M. & Co.
15	Layani	2627	P. Gulf	H. S. Shushtary & Co.
16	Shushtar	1718	Suez	P. G. S. Co.
		ALEX. DOCK.		
7	Clan Macvicar.	3621	Not fixed	J. Finlay & Co.

The O.S.K. chartered steamer Harimamaru left Port Said on the 1st instant for Italy.

S. S. SINGU.—The steamer Singu 1,912 tons, Captain C. F. S. Reid, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she left on the 23rd November, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.,

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the day ended 30th November, 1918:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital subscribed Rs. 50 lakhs.	
Capital Paid-up	25,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, etc.	4,26,58,000
Sundries	5,72,000
	Rs. 4,62,30,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	1,02,03,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2,10,04,000
Bills Discounted	32,64,000
Sundries	4,68,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Treasury Bills, War Bonds, Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc.	1,12,91,000
	Rs. 4,62,30,000

For EXPECTED INFLUENZA Stock

AMRUT COUGH SYRUP

and

AMRUT BALM.

AMRUT PHARMACY

NAGPUR & YEOTMAL.

SLAZENGERS TENNIS BALLS

Supplied from absolutely fresh stock 1918-19 @ Rs. 15 per doz. net.

THE BRITISH INDIAN TRADING Co.

DELHI.

J. B. BEATTIE & Co.

India's Premier Turf Accountants

CHANDERNAGORE

BOOKS NOW OPEN ON

King Emperor's Cup

Run 21st December 1918.

Viceroy's Cup

Run 26th December 1918.

Totalizator, straight out and double event commission executed.

Send for price list and full entries.

TELEGRAMS: Handicap Chandernagore.

TELEPHONE: 82 Chandernagore

IMPORTANT MACHINERIES FOR SALE

Best English Lathes from 6" to 28"
Heavy type Planing Machines.
Pulley Turning Lathes.
Radial Drilling Machines.
Middle Size Drilling Machines.
Robinson's Wood Planing Machines.
Wooden Lathes.
Derrick's Crane.
Wheel Cutting Machines.
Looms from 24" to 60" of Standard English Make.
Spinning Machineries of all descriptions.
Gins & Cotton Presses.
Complete sets of Electric Installations for 30 lights.
Diesel Oil Engine of 80 B.H.P.
Parman's Steam Engine of 300 B.H.P.

For further particulars and prices apply to:

E. K. PALIA & CO.

72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

BRITISH

YOU NEED NOT WORRY NOW TO MAKE YOUR CHRISTMAS MERRY IF YOU MAKE IT A POINT TO VISIT — THE FIRM — OF

BESSHO'S

FOR THE

BEST SHOWS

IN REAL JAPANESE

PRESENTS & NOVELTIES.

BESSHO & Co., FORT.

VICTORY

Xmas Orders NOW REGISTERED AT

Mongini Brothers

Orders for dispatch in time for Christmas registered upto the 17th December.

Send for Xmas List. 62, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Mr. J. P. Orr's Lecture to Women, Women's Branch Depot, Mayo Road, 5-30 p.m.
Meeting of the Standing Committee, on Wednesday December, 4th Bombay Corporation 3 p.m., (B.T.)
THURSDAY, Dec. 5.
Farewell Entertainment to Lady Willingdon by Bombay Women, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.
SATURDAY, Dec. 7.
Combined meeting for thanksgiving, St. Thomas' Cathedral, Fort, 6 p.m.
Homeward English Mail closes at General Post Office, 12 noon.
Farewell Reception at Government House 9-45 p.m.
All India Championship Sports.
TUESDAY, Dec. 10.
Farewell Official Dinner at Government House 8-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co., 9.30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Empire Cinema: at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alexandra: 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	19 0	11 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	16 40	20 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B, B & C. I RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Northern Express	13 35	16 0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 56	21 0

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 1/17th B. B. and C. I. Railway Battalion (I. D. F.), will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, at Esplanade Bandstand, to-day at 6 (S. T.).

SARASWAT AMBULANCE CORPS.

A general meeting of the donors to the above Fund will be held in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall at Gamdevi, to-day at 9 p.m. (S.T.), to lay down finally the constitution of the Ambulance Scheme.

COMBINED MEETING FOR THANKSGIVING.

A combined meeting for thanksgiving with regard to the war and conducted in English, Marathi and Gujerati will be held in St. Thomas' Cathedral, Fort, at 6 p.m. on Saturday the 7th instant. Christians of all denominations are invited to attend.

HIND MAHILA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the above institution, under the presidency of Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale a free reading room and a library have been opened for the benefit of ladies in Bombay at Vishram Mansion (2nd floor), Sandhurst Road. The reading room will be open every day from 1-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.

HOMEWARD ENGLISH MAIL.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-0 noon on Saturday, the 7th instant. Registered letters will be received up to 10 a.m., the same day. No parcels will be despatched.

2. Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above-mentioned hours.

INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The opening ceremony of the Indian Education Society's (King George English School's) Old Students' Union was performed under the presidentship of Sheth Velji Lakhamsey Napoo, with great rejoicings in the school premises in the presence of a large audience. In the beginning Mr. Chapheker the Secretary of the Union gave an account of how the Union was formed and read out the rules and Regulations of the Union as well as the aims and objects to the meeting. Mhapanker, Khanolker and Kulkarni, who The object of the Union is to help the present students of the school to secure the moral and intellectual development of the students and to promote the object of the Indian Education Society. Mr. Nagesh Mahadev Kale, the Principal of the School, advised the students not to be deterred by difficulties, and dwelt on the advantages of such Unions.

The President made a short speech and declared the Union opened. Mr. Khanker proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the President and the proceedings terminated.

LORD NORTHCOTE CRICKET SHIELD.

ST. XAVIERS BEAT POONA ENGINEERING COLLEGE IN FINAL.

The final match of the Lord Northcote Shield Cricket Contest was played between the St. Xavier's College and the Engineering College, Poona, on the Poona Gymkhana ground, on the 28th, 29th and 30th November and 1st December. The St. Xavier's won the shield by 6 wickets and 2 runs.

Scores:—

ENGINEERING COLLEGE.
1st Innings.

Bilpodiwalla 36, Kagal 7, Baria 2, Dastur 0, H Engineer 1, Modak (capt) 7, Nagarkar 5, K Engineer 2, Nariman 5, Delaya 18, Patker 14, extras 12. Total 109.

2nd Innings.

Bilpodiwalla 3, Kagal 0, Baria 15, Dastur 2, H Engineer 0, Modak (capt) 2, Nagarkar 1, K Engineer 0, Nariman 0, Delaya 11, Patker 1, extra 1. Total 36.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.
1st Innings.

Kalapesi 19, Faizi 3, Mistry 7, S Dongre 18, J Faria 3, Divecha 1, J Havewalla 3, R Wagle (capt) 1, M Havewalla 0, K Sudame 0, Jamsetjee 0, extra 0. Total 55.

2nd Innings.

Kalapesi 4, Faizi 17, S Dongre 11, J Faria 25, Divecha 11, J Havewalla 15, Mistry, R Wagle (capt), M Havewalla, K Sudame, Jamsetjee, did not bat, extras 9. Total 92.

VICTORY CELEBRATION.

AT KHURDA ROAD.

A correspondent from Khurda Road writes:—

The two days set apart for the Victory Celebrations here were the 26th and 27th and to say that full advantage was taken of the occasion would be putting it very mildly indeed. The inhabitants of this colony, both Indian and European, are nothing if not enthusiastic over the defeat of the enemy and they signalised their appreciation of the victorious efforts of Britain and her Allies by abandoning themselves to most riotous rejoicing!

To begin with and in order that events might not clash, it was decided that the 26th be devoted exclusively to the efforts of the Indians and the following day to those of the European community.

Unfortunately, the days when, as Sir William Hunter tells us, "our factors loaded their cannon and lit their matches on this coast" are long gone; so that the thunder of guns heralded the advent of our Victory Celebrations. Instead, we awoke to the less demonstrative but perhaps more gratifying enjoyment of feeding and clothing the poor, a distinctly Oriental characteristic. This charitable enterprise lasted well into the day and it was not until 2 p.m. that the more frivolous pastime of sports for Indian children and adults was indulged in. This was followed by a grand procession of Indian school children and adults carrying flags and accompanied by the wierd throbbing and shrieking of drums and hautboys. By the time the procession reached the Indian Institute it was practically dark and after an enthusiastic meeting in the Institute at which the European residents were present and at which, it is necessary to mention, loyal speeches in English, Telugu and Urdu were delivered, an enormous bonfire was lighted outside and while it blazed as were treated to a very effective display of fireworks. The performance of a drama by the Indian Dramatic Society concluded the first day's celebrations.

Contrary to expectations the 27th dawned bright and preparations were soon on foot for a gay day. By the afternoon the Football field and European Institute presented a gaily beflaged appearance, so that when the residents of Khurda Road turned out in their might the scene was indeed a festive one. A long and enjoyable programme of sports started at 2 p.m., and went with a swing throughout. Such items as "Potsdam Chase", "The Berlin Scurry", "The Hymn of Hate Race", the "Hungry Hun" Race and the Victory Race—modernised versions of old gymkhana favourites—provided a fun of merriment which lasted well into the gloaming. A short respite for a meal and we were back again on the field where a giant bonfire blazed and crackled amidst the shouts and laughter of a small army of kiddies. I must not forget to mention that a carefully prepared effigy of the ex-Kaiser which was calculated to explode amidst general rejoicing was placed on the top of the might blaze. Events however took an unexpected turn when Wilhelm, instead of playing the game dropped quietly through the burning pile and has not been heard of since. Such an unforseen catastrophe was keenly disappointing but is after all significant and certainly characteristic of the slippery Hun leader.

The next item was a grand display of fireworks. Special arrangements had been made for this and the result was distinctly gratifying. The majority of the items were very good. The enormous shells with their bursts of multicoloured stars especially being the finest I have yet seen. This was followed by singing and dancing on the green and it was with the greatest reluctance that the merry gathering finally broke up after many healths to his Majesty the Emperor of India and his glorious Allies—an operation which leaves one almost too hoarse to write. As I write a telegram comes from the Agent of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Co. that in order to further commemorate the occasion all fines and punishments imposed during the month of November are cancelled.

A JAGADGURU.

The following telegram has been sent by his Holiness Shreemd Jagadguru Sankaracharya of Sarada Pith to H. E. the Viceroy:—"Blessings from the Acharya of the Sarada Pith respected by five crores of Hindus to his Majesty George V on the occasion of the Victory in the righteous war. The last Acharya established our seat in British India believing in the sound principles of the British administration of protecting all religions and we have full confidence that the British Government will continue its policy and protect the Hindu Faith."

AT AKOLA.

A correspondent wires: The Victory was most enthusiastically celebrated at Akola. School children were given sweets, and rice was distributed amongst the poor. Grand Processions were organized and the whole town was illuminated.

A FEMALE PICKPOCKET.

WITH EIGHT PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Sub-Inspector Achareker, charged Sakibai, a woman, with theft of Rs. 5 in cash from the pocket of Azam Khan. It appeared from the evidence that when the complainant was buying some fruits at Jakaria Munjid, he saw the accused standing by. A little later he saw her running away and he put his hand into his pocket, when he found Rs. 5 missing. He raised an alarm and chased her and she was eventually seized by a "bhaya" and handed over to the police. Whilst he was chasing her she took out the money from her "sari" and told him to take it back.

The accused was convicted, and as she had eight previous convictions, she was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

A total of 82 deaths was recorded in Bombay on Monday as compared with 69 of the corresponding day of 1917 and 98 of 1916. There was one attack of small-pox but no death from either small-pox or cholera.

FAMINE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

ANOTHER TARDY PRESS NOTE.

"HEAVY CATTLE MORTALITY INEVITABLE."

Regarding the famine conditions in the presidency another Press Note has been issued by the Government which runs as follows:—

After a considerable period of general agricultural prosperity, the failure of this year's monsoon has given rise to a critical situation over the greater part of the Presidency. In the Northern Division, the districts of Ahmedabad and Kaira are the most severelly affected, and here, as also in Kathiawar, the failure of crops and of pasture has been widespread and intense, practically only the irrigated crops escaping. In Broach and the Panch Mahals conditions are appreciably better; in Surat much better. But even in these latter districts no considerable outturn of foodgrains can be hoped for, though the standing crops have afforded welcome fodder supplies for the cattle. As regards the Central Division, the worst affected districts are Ahmednagar, Nasik and Poona, particularly the former two. The rainfall in this tract was abnormally deficient, and very little kharif has been sown, while the rabi area is also much below the normal. West Khandesh has suffered considerably, but in East Khandesh the situation is much better, and the cotton prospects are fair. The condition of the irrigated crops of the Presidency proper is generally satisfactory, and every effort has been made to encourage the growing of food crops and the utilisation to the utmost of the water available for cultivation. The province of Sind has been practically rainless this year, and the inundation has been the lowest on record. The kharif crop is consequently very much reduced in area and the outturn is poor, while there is a serious contraction of the area under rabi.

NO SIGNS OF DISTRESS.

2. The agricultural population throughout the Presidency has benefited from a series of good years and is probably in a better position to resist scarcity and famine than it ever was before. Particularly in the cotton districts and in those areas where market produce such as sugarcane is grown, the high prices due to war conditions have enriched the agriculturists to an unprecedented extent. The demand for labour has been much in excess of the supply, and high wages have been obtainable for even the most unskilled forms of labour. In these favourable conditions, there are as yet no signs of distress though these are bound to occur eventually as local supplies and individual resources become exhausted. Wherever attempts have been made to open test works or to attract labour to existing works, there has been no appreciable response to the demand. This is a sure indication that as yet the lower classes of the population have not been seriously affected by the situation. A factor, however, which cannot be ignored in a survey of the present situation is the abnormal rise in the prices of nearly all the necessities of life due to the restriction on imports, the deficiency of internal transport, and war conditions generally. In the height of the severe famine at the beginning of this century, the prices of food-grains ranged from 17 to 30 lbs. to the rupee, whereas at the present moment the average price is 8 lbs. to the rupee. There is no doubt that this factor of high prices, while it is to a large extent being counteracted by high wages, will have the effect of greatly extending the need for gratuitous relief.

SHORTAGE OF FODDER.

3. While the general condition of the people does not for the present give rise to immediate anxiety, the same cannot be said as regards the condition of the agricultural stock of the Presidency. Apart from the failure of the fodder crops, the large stocks of fodder that are generally carried over from year to year are practically non-existent this year owing to the heavy demand made by the necessity of supplying the expeditionary forces dependent upon India. The shortage of fodder in the worst affected tracts is already becoming intense, and the district reports show that in most of the affected areas the condition of the cattle is deteriorating. While local reserves are being rapidly exhausted, the prices of imported fodder are beyond the means of the average cultivator. Much of the cattle is consequently being sold off at nominal prices, though it may be assumed that ordinarily these sales extend only to the inferior and surplus stock.

EXISTENCE OF SCARCITY.

4. As soon as it appeared evident that the failure of the rains was definite and that the conditions of scarcity or famine were imminent, the situation was carefully watched by the local authorities and the machinery prescribed by the Famine Code was set in motion. The reports required from the Collectors and the Commissioners were called for and have been received. On a consideration of these reports, Government have decided to declare the existence of scarcity in the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona and West Khandesh and in the Kathiawar Agency. Further extensions of this declaration will be made, should the period of observation and test indicate that distress is deepening. As already indicated, steps have been taken to open test works.

FODDER SUPPLIES.

5. As early as August the whole of the Khandesh reserve of 25 lakhs of pounds of baled grass was railed to North Gujarat. The local reserve of 20 lakhs of pounds at Charodi was also drawn upon. The contractor for the Khandesh area was warned that he would be required to supply the full contract amount of 225 lakhs of pounds, and arrangements were made for baling it, while contracts were also given out for the forest and waste areas in the Surat and Thana districts. Unfortunately the influenza epidemic retarded operations, and the actual despatch to North Gujarat of the new grass is only now beginning. Government have recently appointed a special officer as Controller of Famine Fodder, and he has been athorised to call for tenders for the supply of up to 8 crores of pounds at the maximum rate of 20 rupees per thousand. Measures have been taken to prevent profiteering and control prices in the case of grass imported into the famine areas privately.

6. As regards the supply of grass to the Deccan, apart from the measures taken locally to cut and bale all available grass in forest and waste lands, Government have bought up 300 lakhs of pounds of grass stored at Manmad by the Military Department. The distribution of these supplies has been proceeding from the beginning of October, and already over 155 lakhs of ponds have been despatched to the districts. Arrangements are also being made to supplement the ordinary fodder supplies by the utilisation of prickly pear if this becomes necessary.

HEAVY CATTLE MORTALITY INEVITABLE.

The grass supplies provided by Government are being issued to the cultivators at special depots organised by the Collectors for the purpose, at the concessionary rate of Rs. 15 per thousand pounds, Government bearing the cost of the difference between this rate and the purchase rate, which has hitherto ranged from Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per thousand *plus* freight, which latter charge may be as much as Rs. 10 per thousand. Where necessary the fodder is issued at the above concessionary rate in the form of *taggari*. The restrictions on the number of cattle admitted to grazing in forests have been removed where necessary, and the people have been afforded facilities for gathering fodder in the forests. Unfortunately, with all these measures, it is to be apprehended that the available stocks of fodder will fall considerably short of the estimated demand. In that case heavy cattle mortality will be inevitable and efforts will have to be concentrated on the preservation of the more valuable plough and milch cattle on which the agricultural prosperity of the country depends.

SUPPLY OF FOOD-GRAINS.

7. Another question which has been closely engaging the attention of Government is the supply of food-grains. As regards this, the object of Government has been to provide all possible facilities for the movement of supplies and to keep a check in prices. It is the desire of Government to do this with the least possible interference with the ordinary grain trade of the country, it being necessary to success that the cooperation of all persons engaged in the trade should be enlisted. Standard prices are being fixed by the Food Commissioner for rice in Burma and for wheat in the Punjab. Retail prices are to be regulated in the first place by the issue of licenses, and secondly by the issue of priority certificates. It is intended to give facilities for bringing grain either by sea or by rail to all persons who will undertake under a license that they will sell at prices fixed either by the Food Commissioner or by the Local Government. As regards rice from Burma the Director of Civil Supplies has already arranged for the conveyance of about 97,000 tons to Bombay, of which about 40,000 tons have already arrived. This quantity has been or will be taken over by merchants who agree to sell at prices fixed by the Director based on the cost price in Burma. As regards wheat from the Punjab, merchants of the Bombay Presidency will be given priority certificates to bring wheat from that province. If they are unable to buy they will receive assistance in obtaining supplies from firms working under the Food Commissioner. As regards other provinces, the Food Commissioner will issue a list of those districts from which the export of grain is possible and Bombay merchants may purchase in those districts up to the amount for which indents have been submitted from these districts. Retail dealers will not be given facilities for obtaining grain unless they agree to sell at control prices. It is recognised that even these controlled prices may be beyond the resources of the poorer consumers. For this reason Government are prepared to encourage in every way the establishment of cheap grain shops by Municipalities and similar local bodies or by charitable persons whether by giving facilities for the supply of grain to these shops or by the advance of the necessary funds where the Municipality or similar local body is unable to start shops from its own unaided resources.

DISTRIBUTION OF LOANS.

8. It has always been recognised that one of the most effective and most generally beneficial forms of relief, especially in the early stages of a period of scarcity or famine, is the distribution of loans to cultivating classes for ordinary agricultural purposes, for improvements and for maintenance. No other form of relief is better calculated to put heart into and sustain the agricultural population in times of distress, while it preserves their independence and self-respect to an extent that is impossible in the case of relief works, and gratuitous relief. In the present special conditions, which on the whole render improbable and very extensive resort to relief works, this form of relief is more important than ever. Government have been largely supplementing the current grants for takavi, and a total of Rs. 23½ lakhs has already been allotted in response to applications received from the district officers. They are making a total provision of Rs. 50 lakhs under this head for the current financial year and are budgeting for a further sum of Rs. 60 lakhs to be distributed next year. These sums represent only rough estimates of the expenditure that may have to be incurred under takavi, and Government are prepared to meet any further demand that may be made in this respect. So far back as September last they issued orders to the district officers that the people were to be encouraged to construct and repair irrigation wells and that takavi was to be issued freely for this purpose.

QUESTION OF SUSPENSION OF REVENUE STILL UNDER INQUIRY.

The detailed local inquiries regarding the extent to which the land revenue collections will have to be suspended or remitted are now proceeding, and so far only rough aggregate estimates have been received from the district officers. These make it apparent that a very considerable portion of the current demand in the affected tracts will have to be suspended. A liberal policy in this respect will be adopted.

The standing programme of famine works have been overhauled in the light of existing conditions. Grants have been made to the district officers to enable them to open works wherever there is any likelihood of there being a demand for labour. At the same time the restrictions previously imposed for financial reasons on the usual programme of the Public Works Department have been removed so as to provide work under ordinary conditions in as many localities relief as possible. Grants have been made for the distribution of gratuitous relief to people who cannot be expected to go on test relief works and also for the distribution of doles to the lower village servants and their dependants whose ordinary remuneration is insufficient to meet the present cost of living.

NECESSITY FOR MORE STAFF.

A largely increased staff will be required to supervise the execution of the famine relief operations, and arrangements have accordingly been made for the recall of a number of officers of the Indian Civil Service who had been deputed for military duty. The question of the special medical arrangements to be made has also been considered. Not only will medical officers be required to be attached to any large famine relief works that may eventually be opened, but special medical staff is wanted in the districts generally to cope with the situation due to the influenza which has ravaged the Presidency and the serious consequences of which are likely to be apparent in a marked deterioration in the general health and physical condition of the population. The danger, later on, of a visitation of cholera, due to the scarcity of water, canot also be overlooked. Government are accordingly asking for the recall of a certain number of Indian Medical Service Officers for famine duty, and have also sanctioned a proposal to engage temporarily over a hundred medical men for duty in the districts. This special staff will be equipped with tents and medicines and will tour about, visiting villages in accordance with the urgency of requirements.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

"AT HOME" TO THEIR EXCELLENCIES

"To have the honour to meet their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon," invitations were issued by Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy, President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and no fewer than a thousand responded—Europeans and Indias. As soon as their Excellencies arrived at the Malabar Hill Reservoir Gardens which were transferred into a perfect "Arcadia" for the occasion, the Governor's Band struck up the National Anthem, and a move was made to the height of the Arcadian plateau where the Corporators formed in double line. In passing through the lane, their Excellencies shook hands with all the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and then had "tea" at a select table. For about two hours their Excellencies engaged themselves in conversation with the members and guests of the Municipal Corporation, escorted in all directions by Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy. With a cool breeze blowing and a festive gathering to mix with the evenin proved exceptionally, pleasant.

TRIAL OF DR. NAIDU.

MORE "CONFIDENTIAL" DOCUMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 2.

The further hearing of the case against Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu charged with sedition under section 124 A. I.P.C., was proceeded with before the sub-divisional Magistrate, Madura. Three witnesses examined for the defence included Mr. J. C. Harvey, Manager of Madura Mills, who had been summoned to produce copies of certain telegrams that had passed between him and the Chief Secretary to Government. With regard to producing these papers, his honour said that the Court could not compel witness to produce them, since they were not public copies. The case is proceeding.

AWAKENING OF WOMEN.

ALLAHABAD LADIES' DEMAND.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 3.

A meeting of the Prayag Mahilla Samiti (an exclusively ladies' association) was held here yesterday evening with Mrs. Prag Das, wife of Rai Bahadur Babu Prag Das, retired judge, in the chair. There was a large and representative gathering of ladies. The following resolutions were unanimously passed amidst great enthusiasm:—

"This Samiti is strongly of opinion that the women of India are fit for the exercise of political rights and that the introduction of any sex bar in the coming reforms would be a serious obstacle in the way of national evolution. It urges that in matters of Franchise and membership of the reformed councils, woman should be treated on a footing of absolute equality with man."

"This Samiti gives its whole-hearted support to Mr. Patel's Inter-caste Marriage Bill and is of opinion that the country is ripe for this reform and its introduction is essential for the progress and expansion of the Hindu community."

The second resolution was proposed by Mrs. Shamlal Nehru and seconded by Mrs. Prakashnarain Sapru. The first resolution was put from the chair. There was a lively debate on the second resolution but in the end it was unanimously carried.

WIFE SUES HUSBAND & SISTER.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF CARRIAGES.

INTERESTING CASE AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 2.

Before Mr. Percival, Sessions Judge and two Assessors to-day, Conductor Charles James Payne, of the Ordnance Department, and Mrs. Alice Barrow were tried under section 403 I. P. C. for misappropriation of five carriages, five horses and one buggy, property of Mrs. Annie Payne. The case had been committed for trial by the Cantonment Magistrate of Kirkee. Mr. Bunter, Public Prosecutor, assisted by Mr. J. D. Ghaswala, pleader, appeared for the Crown, the accused being defended by Mr. Jehangir, pleader.

In his opening statement the Prosecutor said, Mrs. Payne was the wife of the accused No. 1 and Mrs. Barrow, the accused No. 2, was Mrs. Payne's sister. Conductor Payne had been employed in the Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, whence he went for some time to Allahabad and later to Mesopotamia. During all this time, he had written affectionate letters to his wife and sent his wife money to purchase horses and carriages for her use and maintenance. Subsequently, there had been divorce proceedings between the parties, though decree nisi had not yet been made absolute by the High Court. When Mrs. Payne left her house, her husband and sister had, later to move out of the house also, and they took all horses and carriages with them. On Mrs. Payne asking for the return of these as they had been given for her maintenance she was told to go to the Court for them.

WIFE'S EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Annie Payne in examination said she was married in 1898 and had lived with her husband until the present trouble began. Her husband was a conductor in the Ordnance Department on a salary of Rs. 375. She was now a clerk in Military Accounts on Rs. 100. She bought her first carriage on the 13th October, 1917, and the other within the next few days. The money had been given by Mr. Payne as a present to her.

The Counsel put in a number of letters from Mr. Payne to his wife, in which he told her to buy horses and carriages which she could let out on hire and so maintain herself. A couple of printed bills for the customers were likewise put in, wherein Mrs. Payne's name had been struck out and Mrs. Barrow's substituted. Continuing, Mrs. Payne said her husband had about Rs. 60,000 in different banks. The defence objected to Mrs. Payne giving details on the ground of irrelevancy, but the prosecution maintained it was relevant as showing that the accused could afford to make his wife these presents in order to keep off her quest. The Court allowed her to proceed.

HUSBAND'S WEALTH.

Mrs. Payne, continuing, said her husband had Rs. 10,000 in the Alliance Bank, Rs. 15,000 in the Allahabad Bank, about Rs. 20,000 invested in Messrs. Mather and Co., Poona, Rs. 4,000 in the Savings Bank and over Rs. 2,000 in Government Bonds. He had made this money in the last four or five years. When her husband came home for Christmas from Mesopotamia he bought two horses and a carriage and she had to return the carriages she had bought as they were not good ones. Before her divorce she was staying at Duncan Road, Kirkee. Her sister, Mrs. Barrow, was living with her when Mr. Payne came from Mesopotamia Mr. Payne subsequently took his things away and Mrs. Barrow told the witness if she went and lived elsewhere till divorce was over she could afterwards come back. On the 17th September, 1918, she came to live in Poona. Mrs. Barrow and Mr. Payne received notice to quit No. 4, Duncan Road, and they removed the carriages and horses. When she asked for their return they told her to go to Court. She then had her account books recovered by means of a search warrant. Mrs. Barrow who had married a Sergeant in April, tried to get the carriages put in her name on the police register, but this had been refused. Mrs. Barrow had recovered some outstandings approximately, Rs. 500, due by customers. The value of five horses and carriages and one buggy was between Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 9,000. Her net income, after paying all expenses, had been between Rs. 600 and Rs. 700. Mrs. Barrow and Mr. Payne were now taking that income. Several witnesses were examined. The case is continuing.

RAILWAY GRIEVANCES.

The Hon. Secretary of the Indian Railway Passengers and Traffic Relief Association writes to draw the attention of the public to the following resolution passed by the 1st Railway Conference held under the Presidentship of Mr. B. G. Horniman, at Nadiad:—

"This Conference requests the Indian people to start and help the branches, in each town, of the Indian Railway Passengers and Traffic Relief Association which has been started to ameliorate the sufferings of the poor and illiterate Indians, and for furthering the interests of Indian merchants."

Those leaders of villages, cities, and towns who are desirous of having a branch of the said Association in their respective villages, cities or towns, are requested to communicate the Hon. Joint Secretary, The Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, 291/93, Pedra Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. They can also procure from this place any necessary information, rules and regulations, etc., regarding the Association and branches free of any charge.

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LORD WILLINGDON'S ADMINISTRATION.

AN INDICTMENT AND A CONDEMNATION.

SPEECH BY

MR. B. G. HORNIMAN

AT

SHANTARAM'S CHAWL, BOMBAY

ON NOVEMBER 26TH 1918.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 4th December, 1918.

A LEGISLATIVE RECORD.

Great credit is taken by the Government of Lord Willingdon for the wonderful legislative record it has achieved. Members of his Executive Council have given out in glowing phraseology their appreciation of the sympathetic and earnest efforts as they imagine them to be, on the part of Lord Willingdon in helping to accelerate the development of local self-government in this Presidency. Some members of his Council have complimented his Government on the variety of topics allowed for discussion, oblivious of the fact that such discussion was bound to prove useless when Government had really no intention to carry out the wishes of the majority of the Council. A resolution may pass in the local Council; it rests with the Executive to utilise it. We shall content ourselves with pointing out in illustration only one glaring example of this attitude, as it will amply suffice to convince any impartial critic of Lord Willingdon's administration that the sympathy it professed to exhibit through its nominal head was a sympathy in words, a sympathy never to be translated into action.

The Legislative Council over which Lord Willingdon has presided for the last three years spent a good deal of its valuable time in deliberating problems of local self-government, thanks to the indomitable zeal of the Hon. Mr. Patel, whose efforts to make the Municipal and local boards really elective bodies found expression in a series of resolutions in the Council. Till 1916 no other Municipal board except that of Poona was considered to be advanced enough even to elect its president. Continued agitation in the Council made the Government extend this privilege to the 26 City Municipalities of this Presidency. So long as a Municipal board does not become wholly elected, but has a nominated element included in it, the authorities can always manage to influence the election of the president. The nominated member is generally the creature of other people's impulses, and it happens that other people are the "men on the spot" belonging to the various covenanted services. The bestowal of this privilege did not therefore mean non-interference by Government in the creation of Municipal Boards. It was no wonder therefore that non-official elected members of the local Council pressed for at least a two-thirds *elective* majority on these boards. Of the 157 Municipalities only 26 have an elective majority, 35 consist entirely of nominated members, while 96 consist of half-elected and half nominated members. The Hon. Mr. Patel in March 1917 moved for a cautious step in advance. He did not immediately press for elective majorities everywhere, though it has been recognised that without an elective majority local self-government becomes a farce. He only pressed for a two-thirds elective majority in 67 out of these 96 municipalities. The Government members trotted out the well-known arguments of incapacity, illiteracy and lethargy on the part of the elected councillors, but the Indian element in the Council could for once decide unanimously and the resolution was passed in spite of the exhortations of the Government members by 23 votes to 18. The Government of the sympathetic Lord Willingdon showed its respect for the declared wishes of his Legislative Council by the imposition of preposterous conditions on the municipalitiets which wanted to enjoy this right. In their resolution No. 4945 of the 17th July, 1917, they nullified the efforts of Mr. Patel by intimating that any municipality desiring a two-third elective majority must appoint as its Chief Executive Officer, a Government servant, or in special cases a person approved by Government, that it must agree to pay him a salary according to a scale fixed by Government and that it must delegate to him such powrs as would be prescribed from time to time by the Government. It is needless to point out that no municipality accepted the proposal to support these white elephants.

Lord Willingdon enunciated a novel principle of debate in his Legislative Council. He ruled it out of order for a member to move a resolution inquiring into the public expenditure. Mr. Patel moved in 1917 that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the question of economy in public expenditure. The President ruled this out saying that the resolution was equivalent to a "vote of censure." His Government did not accept amendments for reduction in expenditure at the time of budget discussions. They would not allow the discussion of a detail in public expenditure in the form of an amendment, they would not allow the discussion of a general resolution relating to public expenditure on the plea that to do this was a "vote of censure" on the administration. Thus one more excuse was found for stifling discussion and rendering nugatory the presence in the Council of elected representatives of the people.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

In the course of a lengthy review of Mr. Sharp's quinquennial report on education in India, which is for the major part but a summary of his conclusions, our morning contemporary reiterated the other day the reactionary view that India is spending a disproportionate sum on higher and secondary education at the cost of primary education. This totally mistaken and baseless allegation has been refuted times without number. But it raises its head again. Some people seem to be terribly afraid of higher education. But would they just note what is passing in England? Labour has realised the value of higher education and has admitted brain workers within its fold and recognising the disadvantages it suffers from want of qualified and educated leaders, it has made special arrangements for securing higher education. Again educational reconstruction in Western countries has left the antiquated ideas prevalent in bureaucratic circles in India, far behind. It is no longer compulsory primary education that Mr. Fisher wants. He is striving hard to bring the highest education within the reach of the poor. Compulsory secondary education has been long ago adopted in America. So higher and secondary education are not the enemy of primary education as is believed by those into whose dull brains it cannot be drilled that education is one complete whole and that the proper course is not to cripple higher education but spend more money on primary education and more still on every form of education so that passage from primary to secondary and from secondary to higher may be easy. The "Times of India" said: "India is naturally a poor country and years of peace have multiplied her population to the verge of the margin of subsistence. There is little money to go round and the demands for a share are apt to become insistent." It is when any educational expenditure is proposed that Anglo-Indian journals remember that India is a poor country. Otherwise they are the last to admit that India is poor. Poor India may be, but she is none too poor to refuse education to her children. If India is poor, make her rich, find out new sources of wealth. Is education to be starved, a thing which alone will make her wealthy again? India was not poor to give a hundred million war gift and then again 45 millions more to the wealthiest country in the world. Is she poor only to educate herself?

The "Times of India", again, argued that the middle classes want secondary and higher education and that the concern of the poor, primary education, has, therefore, been neglected. It had no hesitation in laying down that a fair proportion is not devoted to primary education. Now, what are the facts? In 1914-15, Bombay spent 3½ lakhs on Arts Colleges and roughly 4 lakhs on Professional Colleges. The same year the net expenditure from Provincial funds on primary education was 33½ lakhs. For one rupee Government spent on Art Colleges, ten were spent on primary education. In 1915-16, Rs. 2,67,440 were spent on Arts Colleges. Professional Colleges claimed Rs. 3,27,526 and primary education absorbed Rs. 33,47,821. In 1916-17, roughly 3 lakhs were spent on Arts Colleges and Rs. 33,57,182 on primary education. Still the "Times of India" has the hardihood to complain that a fair sum is not spent on primary education. During these years roughly 9¼ lakhs were spent on secondary education. For a rupee spent on Arts Colleges, 3 were spent on secondary education and 10 on primary education, a fair distribution which should satisfy the most fastidious critic. The "Times of India" also remarked that "our educational system is outweighted with the predominance of the limited literate class." It is difficult to make out anything of this jargon. What is probably meant is that our educational system has turned out a few highly educated men and left the country as such ignorant. Instead of making an ill-natured and unfounded attack against the educated classes, our contemporary may profitably find out who is responsible for the muddle. It is Government that the "Times of India" ought to pillory—Government who refused primary education in spite of the repeated demands of the educated classes. Does the "Times of India" mean that the educated classes want to feather their nests and leave their countrymen out in the cold, shivering? The educated classes have been a hundred times keener on primary education than the "Times of India" and Government put together. Our contemporary was equally wrong in blaming certain local bodies which have made provision for secondary education. In our Presidency the Local Boards maintain no High School and there are only four Municipal High Schools. The Decentralisation Commission made a suggestion that the local bodies should devote themselves to primary education, with the proviso that Government should undertake the responsibility of secondary education. When Government come forward to fulfil the wishes of the Commission, then local bodies will not be eager to provide secondary education. But Government seem to be terribly slow in realising their responsibilities. It took them nearly 7 years and a lot of persuasion to start 20 English classes in primary schools. It cannot be said that Municipalities have neglected primary education and encouraged secondary education. In Sholapur, Kaira, Dharwar and Sukkur, where alone Municipal High Schools exist, Municipalities have not at all neglected the claims of primary education. If after making due provision for primary education, rich corporations have something more to spare, we do not think they are at all wrong in spending it on other forms of education, specially when Government are so niggardly in recognising their responsibilities.

Finally, our contemporary need not preach to the educated classes about primary education. Whatever it has to say on the subject, it should say to Government. For it is Government who require to be sadly educated in the matter. The educated classes have long and vainly fought for the introduction of free and compulsory primary education and they would sincerely rejoice at the adoption of it by the State as a primary duty. To sum up, even as it is, it is perfectly absurd to argue that Government spend more on higher education than is fair. The difficulty in India is to persuade Government to do anything at all in the matter of education. When higher education is pressed for, Government excuse themselves on the score of primary education. When primary education is pleaded for, the ever-witted bureaucracy is prepared with some another answer. The Anglo-Indian attitude also is similarly slippery, being guided in this matter by the Government attitude. As we have emphasised on previous occasions, the difficulty will not be solved until education in all its branches is handed over to the Indian Minister and until he is supplied with sufficient funds. It is then only that what Mr. Fisher achieved in England will be possible in India.

Notes of the Day.

The Devil!

The following appears in "The Advocate of India":—

CORRECTION.

In yesterday's edition we printed, under a letter from Sir H. A. L. Hepper headed "Armistice Celebrations", another letter headed "Railway Clerks and Requisition to the Sheriff." This second letter also had appended to it, as printed, the signature H. A. L. Hepper. In point of fact the name in this instance should have been N. J. Kamath. The name of Sir Lawless Hepper was inadvertently substituted by the printers in making a correction in the signature. We greatly regret the error and apologise to Sir Lawless Hepper for the carelessness of the printer's devil.

We must now condole with Sir Lawless Hepper for the extreme devilry of the printer's devil. But those who have to deal with printer's devils will wonder how this particular devil managed to perpetrate such a peculiar kind of "printer's error."

The Ravings of the "Saturday Review."

It was to be expected that the Rowlatt Committee's report would be altogether misused by reactionaries in England with a view to prevent the grant of political concessions to India. But no one ever dreamt that a weekly that was hitherto looked upon as sane and sober would go suddenly insane and burst out into the following:—

> "The 'Times' gives us tantalising scraps of what is evidently an exciting document. But enough has appeared to convince all sane men that the lid must be put down on the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme of Home Rule. The Brahmins of Poona are up to the chin in murderous conspiracy and it must not be forgotten that the Hindus are the majority and the Hindus are ruled by their priests."

What have the Bombay Government to say to this wild charge? Is it not their duty to place the Secretary of State in full possession of facts so that he may deal with the "Saturday Review" as it deserves? Are the Brahmins in Poona up to the chin in murderous conspiracy? Never was a more mendacious lie uttered.

Rowlatt Committee and Chitpavan Brahmins.

The Rowlatt Committee's Report itself does not support any such reckless accusation. The Committee says:—

> "Before stating our conclusions a few words are necessary on the position of the Chitpavan Brahmins in Western India at the present time. Poona has remained their headquarters. They have continuously shown high intellectual capacity. They have furnished the Bombay Presidency with its two best political thinkers, Ranade and Gokhale, and the Poona press with its most influential journalists, Tilak and Paranjpe. They have provided Western India with many most efficient teachers and officials. *If a comparatively small body of impressionable young men of this community have imbibed revolutionary ideas and carried their ideas to the point of political assassination, it must not therefore be supposed that the community as a whole is disaffected.*" (Our italics.)

The Committee has thus made it clear that the Chitpavan Brahmins as a community have nothing to do with the revolutionary movement and here is the "Saturday Review" weaving out its own senseless theories and accusing the Poona Brahmins as a class and thereafter trying to hold the whole Hindu community responsible. Is this the news about India with which the British public is fed? Why do not Government yet allow the Congress-League deputation to proceed to England and expose this dangerous nonsense?

The Duty of Government.

If there is any Presidency which is singularly free from revolutionary propaganda, it is the Bombay Presidency. The Chaphekar murder occured more than twenty years ago. It is perfectly clear that it was the individual act of a fanatic. The Report itself admits that the Chaphekars had no definite political aims. For twelve years there was nothing. Then the murder of Mr. Jackson took place and the Nasik conspiracy was revealed. For the last nine years or so, Bombay has been quite free. Does it argue that there is any organised murderous conspiracy in Bombay? Does it not argue that the evil was sporadic and that it has left no traces behind? The Committee cannot escape the blame altogether. It honours the Chitpavan Brahmin with frequent and needless notice, likely to mislead the not over-careful reader. Charges against Mr. Tilak have been made without giving him an opportunity to appear before the Committee. The attempt to connect Shivaji and Ganapati festivals with the revolutionary movement is ridiculous in the extreme. When the decision in the Chirol case is given, more light will be thrown on this portion of the Rowlatt Report, for then Mr. Tilak will be quite free to deal with it. Meanwhile, it behoves Government, the people of Poona and Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, whose promised book on the real genesis of revolutionary crime in India we are awaiting, to place the real facts before the British public and see that the Rowlatt Report is not used as a bludgeon to strike down the reforms.

Yet Another Example.

The "Saturday Review" has distinguished itself in another connection also. Referring to Sir William Meyer's proposal for increased contribution of money, the journal most unwarrantedly says:—"Sir William Mayer's proposal to increase India's contribution of soldiers was left by the Viceroy's Council to the decision of the non-official members, of whom eighteen voted for and five against the motion." It is difficult to speak with restraint of such downright misrepresentation. Is there no Sea Customs Act in India? Is there no Defence of the Realm Act in England? Are there no ways to teach journals of this type the much-needed lesson? Now that the election is going on, what sort of effect such statements are likely to have on the public mind, especially when the representatives of India are not allowed to proceed to England and lay the case before the public? Did Sir William Meyer ask for soldiers and did the five Councillors refuse them?

Provincial Finance.

In a recent communication to Local Governments, regarding the disposal of Provincial revenues, the Government of India emphasise the need of caution. There is no doubt that, on the whole, considerable economy has been effected during the war, though in regard to what may be called nation-building functions the economy has been rather of a false character, while the waste and misuse of the public money in other less important directions have not been as rigorously checked as might have been desired. "The economy which the war conditions enforced," the Government of India state, "has shown how unnecessary some of the expenditure of the Government was in the past, and how easily these temporary reductions can in many directions be made permanent." This is satisfactory and we trust that the Government of India will be justified in their confidence that "the mere reaction from hard times will not find any expression in financial laxity or an unjustified return to former scales of expenditure which experience has shown that it is possible to do without."

The Root Evil.

The root of the trouble, however, lies in the difference of views between the officials and the representatives of the people as regards the items of expenditure which ought to be rigorously curtailed or liberally expanded. And no satisfactory solution is possible unless the representatives of the people are taken into real confidence in the disposal of their money. This is the fundamental principle on which any constitutional reforms worth the name must be based. Meanwhile the Government of India cannot demonstrate their solicitude for the coming reforms in a more practical manner than by the immediate institution of a thorough and independent investigation into the present scale of public expenditure—an investigation which is bound to yield fruitful results on the consideration of which Imperial and Provincial finances can be based afresh. Provincial Governments also can do much in the same direction if instead of being content to let the Finance Committees of their respective Councils be the shams they are, they afford them a real opportunity of examining and amending their financial proposals before they are submitted to the Government of India.

MR. HARKISHEN LAL'S AFFAIRS.

COMPROMISE ARRIVED AT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 2.

Justice Broadway to-day passed orders in the proposal made by Mr. Harkishen Lal to liquidate all his liabilities to the Peoples Bank and Amritsar Bank, details of which were published some time ago. It may be remembered that on the application of the official liquidators to recover the amounts due by Mr. Harkishen Lal, Justice Broadway passed a payment order of 21 lakhs in respect of the Peoples Bank's claims and 9 lakhs about the Amritsar Bank's claims, whereupon after prolonged negotiations Mr. Harkishen Lal raised his offer to 25 lakhs payable by instalments by February, 1919. Mr. Bilimoria, the new official liquidator, recommended the offer for his Lordship's sanction, stating that the terms were advantageous to creditors. Creditors, however, objected and urged the attachment of all Mr. Harkishen Lal's property and other methods of execution.

Justice Broadway after considering the offer made by a timber dealer to purchase Mr. Harkishen Lal's timber estate and hearing other creditors who were present, sanctioned a compromise with Mr. Harkishen Lal on payment of 25 lakhs subject to two conditions, first, that Mr. Harkishen Lal made over the charge of property belonging to real estate and, secondly, that he carried out the Court's orders as to the Pioneer Investment Co.

INDIA'S POLITICAL PROGRESS

NEED FOR PATIENCE AND PERSEVERANCE.

SIR WILLIAM DUKE ON TRAINING OF MASSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Dec. 3.

Speaking at a reception given by the British and India Association at Caxton Hall, yesterday, Sir Willim Duke emphasised that time, reasonable patience and perseverance were necessary for the orderly political progress in India as elsewhere, in view of the fact that the masses in India generally at present showed little desire for a political change and the small politically conscious class needed training in the responsibilities of Government.

REFORM REPORT.

SIR R. CRADDOCK'S DISSENT IN 1916

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM..

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 3.

In the House of Lords, Lord Sydenham asked whether the dissent of Sir Reginald Craddock to the proposals of the Government of India in 1916 and any minutes of the councils of the Secretary-of-State and Viceroy and the opinions of the heads of the provinces and their Councils would be available to Parliament before the Report was complete.

Lord Islington replying emphasised that these documents, especially Sir R. Craddock's minute, were confidential in the public interest. While he could not promise complete publication of the reports of the local Governments all materials useful in the discussion would be published. The object of real interest on which all criticism would be focussed was the Bill which would be formulated in due course, considered and finally accepted by the Cabinet and presented to Parliament. The Bill when it was before the public would superseded the Report and correspondence. The House should await the Bill which there would be opportunities of subjecting to the fullest criticism inside and outside Parliament.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD MEMORIAL.

GAEKWAR CONTRIBUTES £100.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Dec. 3.

The Gaekwar of Baroda has contributed £100 towards the proposed George Birdwood memorial. Other contributors include Mr. Montagu, Lord Hardinge, Lord Inchcape and Sir Shapurji Broacha.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE AT DELHI.

WAR RESTRICTIONS TO CONTINUE FOR SOMETIME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 3.

The Indian Railway Conference opened its session in Delhi to-day under the chairmanship of Mr. A. M. Clark, Agent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, who in the course of his speech said during the war India had been a supply base for Mesopotamia, East Africa, Egypt and Palestine and Indian railways had in consequence formed part of the lines of communication for those fronts. The difficulties experienced owing to lack of material, equipment and facilities of all kinds had been partly due to the parsimonious financial policy before the war and partly to the failure to foresee the necessity for providing railways during the war with material to enable them to work to the fullest capacity. Although the war had now ceased, the conditions of railway transport and travel in India would continue to be much the same as at present for some time to come.

MADRAS MILL LOCK-OUT.

LABOURERS APPEAL FOR HELP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 2.

At a meeting of millhands this evening, Mr. B. P. Wadia read the following telegram received from Mr. Gandhi:—"Not yet out of bed though recovering; therefore unable to come to Madras or otherwise help millhands". Mr. Wadia said he would write to Mr. Gandhi to come here as soon as he was all right. He said the Madras Labour Union Employment Bureau had been organised to provide them with employments. The following resolution was passed: "In view of the sufferings which the labourers are being put to at the present time by reason of high prices and on account of want of employment, the Madras Labour Union appeals to the public to assist them in organising a Labour Union relief fund."

If the lock-out in Buckingham and Carnatic mills continues there will be another meeting to-morrow also.

SEVEN NEW V. C.' S.

RESSALDAR'S CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY.

HILL CAPTURED IN TEETH OF DEATH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Dec. 3.

Seven new Victoria Crosses are gazetted. The recipients of two are dead.

They include Ressaldar Badlu Singh, late 14th Lancers, attached to the 29th Lancers, Indian Army, "for conspicuous bravery and self-sacrifice on the morning of 23rd September, when his squadron charged a strong enemy position on the west bank of the Jordan, between the river and Kah-es-Samariveh village. On nearing the position, the Ressaldar realised that the squadron was suffering casualties from a small hill on the left front occupied by machine-guns and two hundred infantry. Without the slightest hesitation he collected six men and in a very dashing manner regardless of the danger charged and captured the position, thereby saving very heavy casualties to the squadron. He was mortally wounded at the very top of the hill, when he captured a machine-gun single-handed. But all the machine-guns and infantry surrendered to him before he died. His valour and initiative were of the highest order."

FOCH AND CLEMENCEAU IN LONDON.

WONDERFUL WELCOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 2.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Dec. 3.

The Havas agency states:—Marshal Foch and M. Clemenceau were yesterday given a wonderful welcome on their arrival at the Charing Cross, which was packed by a dense crowd of people who raised resounding cheers, thus expressing their debt of gratitude to France. The distinguished visitors were met by the Duke of Connaught and Mr. Lloyd George.

OBJECT OF VISIT

TO ARRANGE PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 2.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Dec. 3.

The Havas Agency states:—The British press greets Marshal Foch as Germany's conqueror and M. Clemenceau as an energetic statesman who has by sheer merit won the confidence of all the Allied nations. The object of the visit is to arrange, in conjunction with Signor Orlando and Baron Sonnino the preliminaries to the Peace Conference.

PROCEDURE AT INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE.

FRENCH PRESS URGES SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 2.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Dec. 3.

The Havas agency states:—The French press urges firstly the prolongation of the pact of London of September, 1914, beyond the date of signature of the peace treaty and secondly the settlement of the procedure to be adopted at the Inter-Allied conference. The latter will take the form of a preliminary conversation between the missions appointed by the Associated Powers after which there will be a more general discussion.

SIX OFFICIAL VISITS IN FRANCE EXPECTED DURING DECEMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 2.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Dec. 3.

The Havas agency states:—At least six official visits to Paris are expected during December. King Albert will arrive next Thursday. He will be followed by President Wilson, the King of Italy, the Prince Regent of Serbia, the King of Greece and a British naval deputation.

DARK DAYS OF 1870.

TO BE VIEWED IN LIGHT OF NEW GLORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 2.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Dec. 3.

The Havas agency states:—President Poincare yesterday attended the annual meeting at Champigny in honour of the French soldiers who fell in the siege of 1870. In the course of a speech the President said that in future the dark days of 1870 would be viewed only through the light of a new glory, the battle of the Marne, the defence of Verdun and the subsequent rout of the Germans form a magnificent epilogue to the war of 1870.

FROM BAGDAD TO CAIRO.

GEN. SALMOND'S AIR FLIGHT

GREAT SAVINGS OF TIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BAGDAD, Dec. 1.
Recd. 4 p.m., Dec. 3.

General W. G. H. Salmond, commanding the Air Force in the Middle East, arrived in Bagdad this afternoon, having flown from Cairo. The party of five, consisting of General Salmond, General A. E. Borton, commanding the Palestine Brigade of R. A. F., Captain Ross-Smith, of the Australian Flying Corps and two air mechanics left Cairo yesterday morning at 7-40 and arrived at Damascus 5¾ hours later. They stayed the night and left Damascus this morning at 7-40, arriving at Bagdad six hours and fifty minutes later. To-day's distance was 510 miles in a non-stop flight. After flying north-east along the Jebel Esh Sharki range to Palmyra, they steered due east till the Euphrates was reached. They followed the stream to Ramadie and thence flew across to Bagdad. The flight was made in the Rolls-Royce engined Handley-Page machine over the waterless desert area. The machine carried ten days water supply and provisions for the party, also baggage.

General Salmond told me on arrival that the weather was perfect and conditions were ideal. The importance of the flight is that it was made along the direct route to India and the Far East. All-Red air route must pass Egypt as the junction for India and the whole of the East and South Africa; and there is bound to be a big air station in Egypt. The ordinary time taken for the journey from Cairo to Bagdad is two to three weeks, while General Salmond's flight occupied 12 hours and 35 minutes.

FRESH LOAN IN HOLLAND.

ISSUE OF 350 MILLION FLORINS SANCTIONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 3.

THE HAGUE.—The Second Chamber has passed a Bill authorising the issue of five per cent loan of 350 million florins.

HOLLAND'S FIRST CHAMBER

CONFIDENCE IN QUEEN AND GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Dec. 3.

THE HAGUE.—In the First Chamber to day the speakers of the various parties paid a tribute to the Government, the Queen, the army and the spirit of the people and declared their readiness to co-operate in social reform.

Vlieger, a Social Democrat, declared that great reforms were urgently required, but power ought to remain in the hands of those who had obtained it constitutionally. (Loud Applause).

The Premier said he was grateful that all parties supported the Government, which would take full account of the wishes of the people.

FOOD FOR REFUGEES IN HOLLAND.

SHIPS BADLY NEEDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 3.

NEW YORK.—Cremer, the new Netherlands Minister, declares that ships are badly needed to carry food to Holland, which is feeding a million refugees out of her scanty store. A number of Dutch officers and wireless operators have arrived to man the Dutch ships requisitioned by the United States several months ago. The date of the return of the ships to their owners is not yet fixed.

CHINESE OPIUM.

BRITISH OFFER OF REPURCHASE DECLINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Dec. 3.

PEKING.—The President declined the British offer to re-purchase at cost price 1,200 chests of Indian opium mentioned in the cable yesterday, which were valued at five million sterling, preferring to burn them as proof of the determination to suppress the traffic. The measure has enormously impressed the Far East, especially the Japanese who made a great profit from opium.

RECENT WAR GIFTS.

BIKANER'S £50,000.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 2.

Recent war gifts include £50,000 sterling from H.H. the Maharaja of Bikaner also £1,000 to their Imperial Majesties' Silver Wedding Fund from H.H. the Maharao Raja of Bundi.

THE WILLINGDON MEMORIAL.

WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK.

THE MASK OF PATRIOTISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I crave your indulgence to give publication to the following few lines on a matter of importance.

The promoters of the Willingdon Memorial are waxing hard to raise a memorial to the Governor whose administration does not contain a single measure of policy which is calculated to promote the welfare of the people of Bombay Presidency. I cannot dwell here on the various aspects of the administration as they are too well known to the people but I can safely say that the personality of his Excellency and the bounties of his lordly table have won for him the ardent admiration of those title-hunters who are wont to bask in the sunshine of official smiles. The mask of patriotism has been torn from their faces and the real features of gross selfishness and interestedness have revealed themselves to the gaze of the deluded millions It is to commit both moral and political suicide to raise a memorial to the departing Governor whose sympathies never found their way to those voiceless, starving and miserable millions. It is the poor millions who are affected by his Excellency's administration and not the millionaires who now come forward to propose memorials on behalf of the people for whom they have not an atom of sympathy. They can win smiles from the Governor but they are not authorised to trifles with the public sentiment. The people can judge for themselves whether they are to condemn the administration of the Governor as highly repressive or to raise a memorial in appreciation.

When patriots like Dadabhoy, Gokhale and Mehta are ignominiously forgotten our "leaders" (what a thundering name!) are heart and soul in raising memorials, etc., to a Governor who never let fall a single occasion when he could possibly trample on the helpless millions with his repressive policy. Memorials! Addresses, what high sounding words I wonder when they are going to order statue of that great friend of India, Lord Sydenham, the ex-Governor of Bombay!—Yours, etc.

P. H. ROW.

PRESSURE OF EMPLOYERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am glad to see that the worthy Bombay Chamber of Commerce, which is believed to represent the vested interests of the European Mercantile community of this "urbs prima in Indis" should have stooped to such meanness as to send circulars to some of the offices and collect signatures from the despised clerks to raise a fit memorial to Lord Willingdon and second the Sheriff in his endeavours to call in a "public meeting" at the Bombay Antheaum. So far as the clerical community is concerned it cares not a straw whether a memorial is given to Lord Willingdon or not. Governors may come and Governors may go gut the pitiable condition of the clerks will go on for ever B ray shoul the venerable body of the Parsee Bazaar which had not a word of sympathy for the clerks during the war days and which did not propose to give even a month's pay as special victory bonus, when there was rejoicing in the land, now come to the clerks and ask for their signatures through their employers. Who is Lord Willingdon to them and what right has this body to extract our signatures? Does it think that the clerks are the slaves of their employers? Does it think that the clerks have no self respect?

The clerks are not political bargainers bu they are also a sort of commercial people in the sense that through their honest toil year in and year out they have seen the profit of their masters but have never received any sign of encouragement or a word of sympathy, as is their due. The clerks have got a better insight of the ways and by ways of their employers pocketing thousands unknown, even hoodwinking the most searching auditors.

But let the Chamber of Commerce understand this as plainly as I can put it. The forced signatures of the clerks carry with them only the dishonesty of their employers and not the faith of the individuals. What I should like to know again is why we should sign our names to this circular when our "ever sympathetic" Governor was busy engaged with the Kirkee hounds and Ganeshkind tours when the whole city was suffering from the recent ravages of the influenza epidemic—an example of Nero fiddling when Rome was burning!—Yours, etc.,

A. S. P.

AN ENCOURAGING SIGN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It was Lord Willingdon, I think, who once said that Indians are such as cannot speak out their minds before Government officials and they always reserve certain things from them. Lord Willingdon now will have a very bad experience in so far as at least on the occasion of his memorial, the people have truly, boldly and honestly spoken out their mind. He will not, I think, adhere to his old view now. In his heart of hearts as a lover of India, I am sure, he must be appreciating the Anti-Willingdon movement. One cannot but admire the spirit of the people. The days of the bureaucracy in India are surely numbered. Once it was a crime to raise even a little finger against any bureaucratic Government official. Now people can boldly speak out their mind even about Governors. That is very encouraging. It is a sight for the bureaucrats to see! The public are right in opposing the movement of the Willingdonites. Lord Willingdon's memorial would mean a memorial to the bureaucracy.—Yours, etc.,

C. M.

Girgaon, Nov. 30.

SHERIFF'S LETTER TO MR. JINNAH.

COUNTER-REQUISITIONISTS' REPLY.

The following letter has been sent in reply to the Sheriff's communication to the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah by the Hon. Secretaries of the Committee appointed at a meeting of counter-requisitionists to the proposed Willingdon Memorial Meeting:—

To,

The Sheriff of Bombay.

Sir,

We have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 30th ultimo, in reply to that of the Hon. Mr. Jinnah of the 25th idem and on behalf of the Committee appointed for the purpose at a meeting of the Signatories of the Counter-requisition held on the 1st inst. We have to reply as follows:—

2. The Committee desire first to place on record their endorsement of the views expressed in the letter addressed to you by the Hon. Mr. Jinnah on the 25th ultimo, that the meeting which you have convened is essentially of a political character, and furthermore concerns a political issue which, it is notorious, has given rise to the most acute controversy among the citizens of Bombay. The Committee therefore desire to reiterate that, in their opinion, the Sheriff of Bombay should not have taken upon himself to convene this meeting. We are to add in reference to paragraph 6 of your letter to the Hon. Mr. Jinnah that the Committee cannot agree that his request that you should take all steps to ensure that intimation is conveyed from the proper quarter to public servants taking part in this movement to refrain from attendance at the meeting or participation in the arrangements for holding it, is egregious It is evident that you have been incompetently advised in this respect. The resolution which it is proposed by the requisitionists to submit to the meeting, and copy of which is enclosed in your letter states that "by their constant and genuine sympathy for the legitimate aspirations of the people" their Excellencies "have endeared themselves to all classes in Western India". And it proposes to place on record "the deep sense of gratitude entertained by the citizens of Bombay for the "eminent services rendered to the Presidency by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon". Thus two issues of a political character are directly raised, first, in regard to Lord Willingdon's sympathy for the "legitimate aspirations of the people," which includes their political aspirations, and, secondly, in regard to the "eminent services" alleged to have been rendered by Lord Willingdon, thus involving the whole record of his administration. These we repeat are matter of acute political controversy and notoriously so. For you therefore as a public officer, and Sheriff of the City to connive at the participation of public servants in this movement cannot be described as otherwise than was done in the letter of the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, the committee entirely agree with the opinion therein expressed by Mr. Jinnah that it is highly improper for the Sheriff of Bombay to give countenance to this breach of Government Rules and that it is his duty, on the contrary to take steps to prevent it. Since however, you assert that the meeting is non-political we assume that the gentlemen on whose behalf you write have given an assurance to that effect. In that case, we would suggest that they should make the non-political character of their aims and intentions perfectly clear by causing it to be explicitely stated in the resolution, that it is Willingdon's non-political services and his sympathy for legitimate aspirations of a non-political character that it is proposed to commemorate. If this were done we have no doubt that all opposition would be withdrawn.

3. The Committee have considered the proposals put forward by you on behalf of the requisitionists for the holding of the meeting on the Oval. We must point out at once that the conditions laid down are of a most unusual character, and the committee cannot agree that it is open to the requisitionists to impose arbitratory conditions of such a kind or to the Sheriff to say that, if such conditions are not accepted, the meeting will take place in the Town Hall. The counter-requisitionists are equally desirous that the meeting should be held at such time and place and in such manner as to give all those who wish to attend and record their votes an opportunity of doing so, and that the proceedings should be completed within a reasonable time, yield a definite result and be conducted in decorous manner. They do not consider however, that the conditions proposed in your letter are essential to the attainment of these objects. On the other hand, it appears to them that some of the proposed conditions will not help to secure a fair and independent vote by those attending the meeting. Our Committee, however, are most anxious to meet the requisitionists in a fair and reasonable spirit. They have therefore examined the proposed conditions with great care and indicate below the points in regard to which they suggest that conditions should be altered or modified:—

A. The time for the meeting should be fixed at an hour which will give the fullest opportunity to all desiring to attend to reach the meeting ground in good time. The meeting therefore should not commence earlier than 6-30 p.m. and the gates should not be closed before 7 p.m. If admission were refused after 5 p.m., it would be impossible for numbers of people employed in offices, shops, &c., to be present, and 7 p.m. is the earliest time which would give these people a fair chance of coming to the meeting in time to vote.

B. It is quite unusual for the chairman of a public meeting of this kind to be selected by one party before the meeting takes place. The chairman should be elected by the meeting, but if it is considered that this would be inconvenient, in so large gathering, our Committee are willing that a chairman should be chosen beforehand by agreement at a conference between the two parties.

C. Our Committee are willing so far as they are concerned, that only one resolution should be put to the meeting and further to undertake on their part that only one amendment, if any, should be moved. We are to state here, however, that the committee regret that the name of her Excellency Lady Willingdon should have been identified with a resolution of this controversial character and they think that it would have been more seemly if the terms of the resolution proposed had been confined to Lord Willingdon's services in which case a second resolution regarding her Excellency could have been submitted to the meeting and allowed to pass without controversy.

D. Our Committee cannot agree that the copy of any amendment proposed to be moved should be sent to you by the 4th December. They consider that 48 hours notice of an amendment is sufficient and this is in accordance with the practice prevailing at public meetings.

E. In regard to the proposal for two separate enclosures into which those for and those against the resolution shall walk on coming to the meeting, our Committee strongly object to any procedure which would compel those attending the meeting to record their votes before hearing the arguments of the speakers on either side. They think that there should be no difficulty in arranging for the division to be taken when the resolution or amendment is put to the meeting. They suggest that during the meeting the audience should occupy the central ground in front of the platform and that on the resolution being put to the vote they should be asked to pass into enclosures, for and against, which would be erected on the north and south sides. The members of the audience could then be counted as they passed out of the enclosures through six, or if necessary more exits. The Committee think that it is quite feasible to devise such an arrangement and this might be done by a joint conference of the representatives of both sides.

F. Our Committee consider that without imposing definite limits of time on the respective speakers, it would be reasonable and better to allow half an hour to each side, neither side to have more than four speakers.

G. Half the seats on the platform should be reserved for members of the Counter-Requisitionists' party.

4. We have stated the main points in regard to which the conditions laid down in your letter are unacceptable, and the alteration which we suggest. We propose that in order to arrive at a satisfactory arrangement, a conference consisting of six representatives from either side should sit and settle these and any other minor points of detail as to which there may be disagreement at present. And we shall be glad if you will be good enough to communicate this proposal, to the Requisitionists. Our committee sincerely trust that in view of the grave importance of the matter in issue, those on whose behalf you have written will agree to this proposal for a joint conference and meet us in a reasonable spirit.

5. Our Committee have no desire that the Requisitionists should bear the whole cost of the meeting and they are prepared on their side to defray half the expenses.

6. In conclusion we are to point out that in the event of a failure on your part to bring about an agreement between the two parties and should you as intimated in your letter, then decide to convene the meeting in the Town Hall, the responsibility will rest upon you as Sheriff to make all necessary arrangements and to afford every facility to those who wish to speak against any resolution that may be moved or to move and support any amendment, and also to make proper provision for the taking of a division, if necessary.

7. Our Committee have provisionally chosen six representatives to meet the representatives of the Requisitionists, and they will be ready to do so immediately on hearing from you, as to the time and place selected for the conference.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
(Sd.) JAMNADAS DWARKADAS,
" UMAR SOBHANI,
" D. D. SATHAYE,
Hony. Secretaries.

Official and Personal.

Mr. M. E. Couchman, I.C.S., Madras, has been appointed to the Reforms committee vice Mr. Gillman deceased.

WILLINGDON ADMINISTRATION

A FAILURE.

A meeting was held at the Shantaram's chawl, Bombay, yesterday, to hear addresses by Messrs. Shivram M. Paranjpe, Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Mavji Govindji Sheth, on "Lord Willingdon's Administration". Mr. B. G. Horniman presided, and there was a large attendance, about seven thousand people being present.

The Chairman said they were met there that evening to hear addresses on the administration of Lord Willingdon by his friend Mr. Paranjpe (applause) and his friend Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas (applause). He also proposed—if they were not tired out which he was sure they would not be and would feel refreshed to hear more on the subject, to say a few words more on the subject of Lord Willingdon's Administration at the end. But for the present he would not detain them and asked Mr. Paranjpe to address the meeting.

MR. S. M. PARANJPE.

Mr. S. M. Paranjpe said it was sometimes asserted that the matter of the memorial was one which concerned the whole Presidency, and not the city alone. Even if the thing was one which concerned Bombay alone, it was their duty to speak out their minds frankly on this occasion. It had been a tradition with a few people to work in the name of the general public, and he thought it was time that something was done to stop it. Every citizen had to ask himself whether he should not try his best to thwart the efforts of those people who wanted to work and speak on their behalf without any authority to do so. First of all they must keep their minds clear and must not be prejudiced, for only then could they arrive at the right decision. Some people had thought that there should be some sort of memorial to keep the memory of Lord Willingdon green in the Presidency, but they had presumed to speak on behalf of the whole public, which they had no right to do. It was not advisable, and not proper, that there should be pressure either physical or moral in matters of this kind, but everyone must be left to himself to arrive at the proper decision. Why was it that they objected to such a memorial to Lord Willingdon? There had been a great change in the attitude of the people, but the coterie who made it a business to start such memorials etc. thought that they were still living in an atmosphere of half-a-century ago. The present-day public were not however to be led by the nose by old reactionaries, for the latter had not yet realised the changed mental and moral attitude of the people. If they wanted to raise a statue it was only a question of stone (laughter), then why did the people object? Was it because there were no stones, or thick-skulled people any more who could be gulled by the so-called leaders?

NOT A PERSONAL QUESTION.

He would, however, like to tell them that that was not a personal question at all; he wanted to be very explicit on that point. Every man with whom Lord Willingdon had come into contact would have to admit his courtesy, kindness and other qualities which had made him liked personally. But they were not discussing personalities there. If they were to vote a memorial to each retiring Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, what would be the result? India, poor India, would have to spend a great deal of money on these memorials. There had been nearly sixty Governors in the Bombay Presidency alone and how many of them had memorials? Could poor Indians afford to have a memorial for every Governar,—Indians most of whom could not get one square meal a day, who could not get proper clothing? It was time for courtiers and sycophants to realise that India was throbbing with new impulses, and new life, and that people would not allow them to act and speak on their behalf, except with their consent. (Cheers.)

MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said every one who had heard Mr. Horniman or read his speech must have been convinced that Lord Willingdon did not deserve a memorial, and they could not vote one with their hands on their hearts. It was not a personal question at all. Why should they raise a memorial to a man who was a handsomely paid public servant, who had done nothing for the public of Bombay? It did not matter if the public were defeated in their attempt, but they would do their best to bring to the people at large the importance of making every effort to oppose the memorial. If any body of admirers were anxious to vote a memorial to Lord Willingdon they were at liberty to do so, but not in the scared name of the people. Some of the sycophants had asked "Who are Messrs. Jinnah, Horniman and Jamnadas? Are they the leaders of the people?" The speaker said they were not the leaders of the people, but their most humble servants always ready to carry out wishes (cheers).

SPACIOUS DAYS.

Continuing he said: Even Lord Sydenham had a memorial but these were other times—days of sycophancy and mental servitude. The people were not living in those days, and these were spacious times. What was Lord Willingdon doing when people were dying of influenza, and suffering from famine in the presidency? He was in Poona attending race meetings. He had prosecuted Mr. Tilak (shame); he had externed Mrs. Besant (shame); he had grossly insulted the Home Rulers and he had given a free hand to his autocratic officers in Kaira. So a memorial should not be raised in the name of the public and those who tried to do so were false to the country and betrayed the cause of the people. If the people sat quiet at the present moment with their hands folded, without raising a strong protest they would not be true to their ideals, which they cherished. He asked them not to be afraid of either their employers, or the Police. They must attend the proposed memorial meeting and there vote according to their conscience. They must not care for the threats of any one, but follow the dictate of their conscience. If they failed to gain their point, if they failed to thwart the efforts of the sycophants, for want of willingness on their part they would be blamed for ever, and the only conclusion he could come to was that they had not advanced enough. He trusted they would not shrink from a fight, and they were waiting with eagerness for the fray, however much they might suffer for their convictions. They must tell their opponents that they would fight to the last and suffer anything for the cause which was so dear to their heart, until they reached their goal, and triumphed in their attempt. Lout and prolonged cheers).

Three cheers were then given to Mr. Jamnadas.

MR. MOWJI GOVINDJI.

Mr. Mowji Govindji Seth said they were a large-hearted people but they could not vote a public memorial to Lord Willingdon. He asked the flatterers who wanted to vote a public memorial to Lord Willingdon if they had raised any memorial to those who had done real good to India. Had they raised a memorial to Sister Nivedita, Sir Henry Cotton, Sir William Wedderburn, or Mr. Hume who had rendered unique services to India? There was no public memorial raised to such persons as these, and yet some men wanted to hold a public meeting to mark their appreciation of Lord Willingdon's work. And when they could not refute the arguments advanced against the proposed memorial to Lord Willingdon they had started abusing Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Horniman and Mr. Jamnadas. He (the speaker) had heard of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar's agitation in favour of social reform. Sir Narayan was keen on social reform and had always asked them to break undesirable customs. Now he (the speaker) would ask Sir Narayan and his colleagues to break the undesirable custom of raising memorials to every administrator whether his administration was a success or a failure.

LORD WILLINGDON'S WEAKNESS.

Mr. Syud Hossain said that he had just returned from a flying visit to the United Provinces, and he wanted to tell them that he found keen sympathy with their movement against a public memorial to the retiring Governor at such important centres as Lucknow, Allahabad and Benares. The reason for this was not that their friends in the United Provinces loved Lord Willingdon less but that they loved India more (cheers.) At this point in response to repeated requests from the audience the speaker addressed the meeting in Urdu. He remarked that in the fact to which he had referred, namely that enlightened public opinion outside this Presidency was in sympathy with them, lay a significant commentary on the movement in support of which the meeting which he addressed had been called. The Anti-Willingdon Memorial campaign was an unprecedented event, in Indian political life. Seldom, he believed, had the project of a memorial to a retiring Governor or Lieutenant-Governor been opposed in formal and open manner in the history of this country. It had become indeed matter of inevitable certainty that a retiring satrap or high functionary, be he good, bad or indifferent, should be voted a public memorial, or at least a memorial meeting, by professional flunkeys who thrived on that kind of service. The time, however, had come to end that tiresome tradition of toadyism, (cheers), and Bombay might well be proud of having set an example of honest and fearless public life to the rest of India,—an example which he trusted, would be widely followed and thus enable India exclusively to honour those to whom honour was due. Indians had always delighted to honour those who were friends of India, as in the case of Lord Ripon to whom the whole country rose as one man to show affection and admiration. But thanks to the anaemic state of their public life up till now, and to the astute machinations of not too scrulous wire-pullers, all discrimination had been lost in the raising of memorials to retiring satraps. It was the misfortune of Lord Willingdon that throughout the whole of his Governorship he had been surrounded by counsellors who were amongst the worst reactionaries in all India, whose insidious and evil influence he had lacked the grit to withstand, and who in consequence had consistently thwarted every decent and progressive impulse which the retiring Governor might have felt or manifested. Lord Willingdon's incredible weakness had been equally a source of misfortune to himself and to the people of the Bombay Presidency (cheers). The speaker felt that if only the retiring Governor had had the good fortune of having for the members of his Government men who like himself believed in progress instead of the present lot of hopelessly sun-dried bureaucrts, or if he could have mustered sufficient strength to keep the latter in their proper place, he would to-day have been leaving a deservedly popular and successful Governor.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. B. G. Horniman said he did not propose at that late hour to detain them very long and the remarks which he would make would therefore be very few. One thing which he wanted to say was this, that one week ago he stood on this platform and gave them to the best of his ability an honest review of Lord Willingdon's administration. Since then that review of his, in which he had criticised and condemned Lord Willingdon's administration, had been supplemented and supported by other speakers including Mr. Khadilker and Mr. Jamnadas. (Cheers). And he did not think it was open to anybody to say after that that they had not fully stated the case against the presentation of a memorial or holding a public meeting to raise a memorial to Lord Willingdon. ("Hear, hear"). He (the speaker) had been waiting the whole week to hear what the other side had to say in support of their claim to hold a public meeting to raise a memorial to Lord Willingdon. He had waited and waited in vain. He undertook to say that those, who opposed the raising of a memorial, had not been given a single legitimate reason why any memorial meeting of the Citizens of Bombay should be held, and no attempt had been made to give any answer to the grave indictment of Lord Willingdon's administration. On Monday, the "Bombay Chronicle" drew attention to this and asked why in place of indulging in scurrilities and abuse of Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Jamnadas and himself they had not faced the real issue. Now in that day's "Times of India" he was very glad when he read the opening sentences of an article, in which they referred to the fact that the "Bombay Chronicle" had accused them of not facing the issue; and he thought they were going to answer that and that those who opposed the proposed memorial were going to have an answer to their indictment. But he found that after a long rigmarole they had drawn attention to only a little point regarding a very small matter out of the whole of a rather lengthy speech. It was a very small matter indeed. Quite incidentally and by way of parenthesis he had referred, when stating the fact—and it was a fact—that police officers against whom serious allegations were made had been allowed to resign and leave the force instead of being made to stand a proper enquiry to the resignation of a Superintendent who had suddenly gone to England. The "Times of India" said no Superintendent had resigned and that if any went he went on a medical certificate. He (the speaker) had no doubt that he had. A good many people did that. Their friend Dr. Nair went to England on a medical certificate (laughter and applause), and he did not want to quarrel about it. But it was a most lamentable exhibition of the weakness of their case that they should pick out a small thing like this out of a long indictment and on the strength of that accuse him (the speaker) of general inaccuracy of statement. He had said that there had been abuses in police administration which Lord Willingdon had never lifted a little finger to put right. He had said and he still said that there had been scandals which had been exposed in the public press and in regard to which if they had a Governor who knew his duty he would have taken them up and satisfied the public by dealing with them in the proper manner. However he (the speaker) would give the editor of the "Times of India" this challenge. (Cheers). If the latter was prepared to say that the administration of police was free from the abuses which he (the speaker) had spoken of and to defend that administration, he would ask him to stand on a public platform with him; and if he did that he (the speaker) would in two hours expose the abuses of the police administration and make out a case which the editor of the "Times of India" would not be able to answer in two years. (Loud cheers). He (the speaker) said there were abuses of the police administration of this city and they had them because they had not a Governor strong enough to prevent them. (Cheers).

Continuing, Mr. Horniman said attempts were being made to get up what he could not but call a bogus demonstration in favour of Lord Willingdon. The circular was being taken to all offices ("shame"), no pressure of course was brought to bear upon the clerks (loud laughter and cries of "shame"), but what happened was that some senior officer would ask the clerks to sign it, and the burra sahibs were in the background and the poor clerks had to sign it ("shame"). Signatures were thus obtained of people who were not in sympathy with the movement at all. Then some of their friends were inducing their countrymen to sign it in ignorance of what it was meant for. And they were not content with this manoeuvring in the city of Bombay but, he had learnt from letters he had received that, they were carrying that circular into the mofussil and getting signatures from outside. Bombay city approving of a meeting of the Citizens of Bombay. (Laughter). He read a letter which he had received to show how signatures were obtained in Bombay. This letter described what happened at a dinner of the Bohra community. It said:—

"The flatterers of Government were busy taking signatures on the Willingdon memorial manifesto. The wonder of it was that nobody knew why these signatures were taken. (Laughter) Many of them signed the manifesto thinking that a petition for the case that is being conducted against our chief Mulla is to be made to the Government. (Loud laughter). But when an inquiry was made as to why the signatures were taken, we came to know that the work of the flatters of the Government was being carried on, and we refused to sign the manifesto. (Loud cheers). Those who were taking the signatures were so enthusiastic to increase the number of signatures that even children ten and eleven years old were allowed to sign the manifesto. (Laughter) From one to two and a half thousand children were present at the dinner. (Laughter). Those who hesitated to sign, were coaxed into signing it. Nobody was allowed to go out of the Dowd Bag without giving his signature in the manifesto. Thus about 5,000 signatures from our community were taken from our community."

Continuing Mr. Horniman said the signatures to the circular were being obtained in this way and he thought it his duty to let them know what was going on, so that when the thousands of signatures obtained in this way were flourished in their face the public might be able to understand what this demonstration of sympathy for Lord Willingdon exactly meant. (Loud cheers). These were the methods which were used against them but they were not the only methods used against them. There were worse methods, threatened. He wanted their assurance that they would not be intimidated (Loud cheers) and that they would come to the meeting, no matter whether it was held on the Oval or in the Town Hall (continued cheering). He wanted them to go there and record their votes (cheers) and help to win a great victory for self-determination (Loud cheering) and more than that, a victory for the honour of the city of Bombay. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

Mr. Gopalji, proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, said the Presidency had in the past suffered a great deal from two kinds of scarcity—one of rain and the other of real public opinion. Since Mr. Horniman's arrival in Bombay however there had been a plentiful rainfall of the latter (cheers), and he had created a real public opinion in the Presidency. (Loud cheers).

Mr. G. S. Raghavan seconded and the proceedings then closed amid cheers.

SIR GURUDAS BANERJEE DEAD.

BRILLIANT CAREER.

A DISTINGUISHED JUDGE AND EDUCATIONIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

Sir Gurudas Banerjee passed away last night at about eleven at his riverside residence, where he had been removed at his desire. He was well-known as one of the most popular Indian judges of the High Court and educationist for about half a century. He was associated with the social, religious and educational movements in the country. He lived the life of a Hindu saint and never mixed in politics.

The late Sir Gooroodas Banerji, Kt., M.A., D.L., D.L., was born at Narcoldanga, in the suburbs of Calcutta and was descended from a respectable Brahman family of Calcutta. He had the misfortune to lose his father at an early age, and was brought up by his mother, to whom he was wont to ascribe much of his success in later life. He was educated in Hare School. Calcutta. Upon matriculating he secured a scholarship, which carried him to the Presidency College, where he headed the list at the First Examination in Arts, and subsequently took his degree of Bachelor of Arts, again taking the premier place among the candidates. In 1865 he obtained the degree of Master of Arts, winning the University gold medal in Mathematics. After the close of his College career he was offered and accepted the post of Lecturer in Mathematics at the Presidency College, and later on went up for the B. L. examination, in which he again took his accustomed place at the top of the list, and won the University gold medal in law. He then secured the post of Law Lecturer at the Behrampur College, and, having been enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court in 1866, also began practising in the local Courts. He remained in the District Bar for the next six years and built up a large and lucrative practice by the exercise of his sterling knowledge of law and personal qualities of ability and integrity. For family reasons Mr. Banerji returned to Calcutta in 1872, and joined the Bar of the High Court. In 1876 he presented himself at the Honours Examination in Law, and obtained from the University an admission to the degree of Doctor of Law. To qualify himself for the degree he wrote a thesis on "The Necessity of Religious Ceremonies in Adoption," and another on the "Hindu Law of Endowments." Both these essays were considered masterly expositions of the subjects. In 1878 Dr. Banerjee was selected to fill the chair of Tagore Profess of Law; and the subject he was to lecture upon was the Hindu Law of Marriage and "Stridhan." The lectures formed a very valuable addition to legal lore, and were afterwards published in book form. In 1879 Dr. Banerjee was made a Fellow of the Calcutta University, and was appointed Honorary Presidency Magistrate. In 1887 he was appointed a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and in 1888 he was appointed an Acting Judge of the High Court, to which post he was confirmed six months late. During the sixteen years which succeeded his elevation to the Bench he was noted as an exemplary Judge. His profound knowledge of law was admitted on all hands, and his character for fearlessness and impartiality stood very high. He always took a deep interest in education, and he held the post of Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University from 1889 to 1891. In 1902 he was appointed a member of the Indian Universities Commission. He was Knighted in 1904 and was conferred the Hon. Ph. D. Degree of the Calcutta University in 1906. In his retirement he took lively interest in all indigenous educational movements and was one of the active promoters of the Hindu University scheme.

He was the author of several works on education and law, the chief among them being "The Elements of Arithemetic," "The Tagore Law Lectures on Hindu Law of Marriage and Stridhana," "A Note on the Devnagari Alphabet," "A Few Thoughts on Education," "Siksha," (in Bengali), "The Educational Problem in India" (1914). Sir Goorcodes was 74 years old at the time of his demise.

INDIA AND PEACE CONFERENCE.

The following Resolution was passed by the Khandesh Zilla Sabha, Dhulia, on 27th ultimo:—

The Khandesh Zilla Sabha, Dhulia, places on record its deep satisfaction at the signal victory of the Allied Arms and the noble part that India has played in its achievement. The Sabha hopes that the conclusion of the Armistice marks the end of all autocratic rule in the world and the commencement of a new era of a just and lasting peace; and urges that the principle of self-determination in its fullest sense be applied to India and that the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League be authorised to send delegates to the Peace Conference to represent the People of India.

MAMLATDAR MURDER CASE.

APPROVERS CROSS-EXAMINED

IDENTIFICATION OF ACCUSED.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

The further hearing of the Mamlatdar murder case was resumed before the Special Tribunal, at Ahmednagar, on 20th November, 1918. On the Court reassembling Mr. Binning, Counsel for Prosecution, drew attention of the Court to the report in a previous issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" regarding the cross-examination of witnesses with reference to the statements made to the Police. Counsel said the statement that the acused were not allowed to cross-examine witnesses with reference to the police statements was incorrect and as a matter of fact Police statements had been used in cross-examination.

Counsel then proceeded with the further examination of Approver Shankea Dhondi, P. W. 3.

Witness deposed that Parbher, alleged No. 6 went to call the Mangs. Pirya Mang was there and witness called him and told him that Ganpat Brahmin wanted him. When witness brought him there, Ganpat Brahmin and Tulsiram asked him to beat the tom-tom. Ganpat told him to proclaim by tom-tom that arrangements were being made for food and that none should go before the Mamlatdar was killed. Then Tulsiram (No. 35) told witness to go to Gafur's house and inquire from the women whether there was a cellar in the Mamlatdar's house. Gafur was a Kazi of Akola. The inquiry was to be made of the Mamlatdar's family. Witness accordingly went and made the inquiry. Accused No. 19 and other people accompanied him to Gafur Kazi's house. Witness did not find the Mamlatdar's women in Gafur's house. He found them in another house on the river. Witness and Gafur's nephew went to the women and asked them whether there was a cellar to the house. There was an old woman who said there was no cellar and that the Mamlatdar must have been burnt. Then they went to the door of the house of Rambux. It was dark there and somebody was distributing parched gram. Then they partook of it and went back to the Mamlatdar's house. When witness went to the Brahmin's house (close to the Mamlatdar's house) accused Nos. 4, 5, 6, 35, 8, 10, 11, 19, 33 and 35 were sitting at the Brahmin's house close. They asked witness about what the women had said. He told them what he had heard. They said "the people here say that the Havildar had jumped into the cellar." Haribhajandas was standing near. Witness asked him where the Havildar was. He said: "The wretch has been pushed into the flames." Witness saw that the food was distributed to the Kolis and other people present. Accused No. 31 Hasan was distributing it. Witness then went to the Sub-Inspector's *otla* and remained there.

THE MURDER SCENE.

After half an hour or so the Mamlatdar came out of the Brahmin's house. When he came out Gangaram Shete and Ganya Navadi were sitting outside on the *otla* of the Mamlatdar's house. Gangaram received a push from the Mamlatdar and accused No. 2 shouted: "The Mamlatdar has come out." When the Mamlatdar had got down one or two steps accused No. 2 took a stone as large as he could hold in his hand. When the Mamlatdar received the blow he fell down. The Mamlatdar was wearing trousers and was bare-headed and had a shirt on. The Mamlatdar was a big stout man. After he fell down accused No. 10 struck him with an axe. Accused Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 33 and 35 struck the Mamlatdar with stones, axes and sticks. Accused No. 35 had a sword. After the Mamlatdar was thus beaten he died. Gopala (No. 8) called the Mangs. Three Mangs came there. The Mangs lifted the Mamlatdar's body by the legs and dragged it on to a place where his tonga was burning. The body was placed on the tonga and logs of wood were placed on it. Accused No. 8 poured Kerosine oil over it. It ignited and the body was burnt. People were shouting. The Mangs shouted, "Now confiscate our inams." Others said "stop the ferry." Some said, "take recruits" and others said "take war loan." Accused No. 1 said "why do you shout? It is no use shouting. Our work is done." He further said, "Go Home and remember that if anyone will give out anything down here, he will meet the same fate that has overtaken the Mamlatdar." The people then dispersed. Witness too left the place and went over to his fields. He broke the handle of exhibit H. He had a spear which is in his house. There were many others who beat the Mamlatdar but who were not in Court. Witness could mention the names of some of them and identify some by sight. Accused No. 1 was standing all the time on the Sub-Inspector's *otla* at the time of the murder. Shankar Brahmin was speaking to him at the time. Witness was arrested on a Tuesday, 10 or 11 days later he was offered a pardon if he disclosed the truth. He produced exhibits H and H.1 before the present Mamlatdar of Akola. He produced them about 5 or 6 days after the arrest.

Mr. Binning said he had finished the examination in chief of witness.

APPROVER GANGARAM CROSS EXAMINED.

Rao Bahadur Chitale then proceeded with the further cross-examination of P. W. 2. Gangaram Shete and after it was over, he took up the cross-examination of witness Shanker Dhondi.

GANGARAM SHETE FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINED.

At this stage further cross-examination of approver Gangaram Shete was resumed by Rao Bahadur Chitale. Witness deposed he was not sent to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Akola but he was given some pills. He told the truth before Mr. Mobetjee. On the first day he stated that he had gone to look after his cattle as well as to see his daughter. He had stated about 8 or 10 were from Ambad at the meeting. He had stated there were 10 or 12 from Dhanegaon, and 10 or 15 from Dhumalwadi. He had stated that the people from Malwap who were present at the Ambad meeting were 5 or 6. He did not remember to have stated that in all there were 100 people at the meeting of Ambad. Some people said there that would go to the Mamlatdar and release the Boas. He did not remember whether the oath was taken to release the Boas. He did not remember if he had stated that there was or was not a plan to kill the Mamlatdar. After he was taken from Mr. Mobetjee there were other people in the same lock-up as his. He was lying down with fever. He was examined in the school by Mr. Mobetjee. He did not remember if he had stated to Mr. Mobetjee, that they had taken oaths to release the Boas of Agasthi.. He did not remember whether he had stated to Mr. Mobetjee that they had taken the oath with jwari or urid. He did not remember if he had stated to Mr. Mobetjee he had taken the oath out of terror. He did not remember if he had stated that in the Dharamshala there were only two Boas and no other people. He did not tell the names of the persons who beat the Mamlatdar because he was not asked about it by Mr. Mobetjee. It was true that he had stated to Mr. Mobetjee that accused No. 1 had told him "Go from this place." Witness did not say anything more because he was not questioned about it. After that, he was examined before the Collector. Then he was examined by the Police Inspector. It might be on the 2nd or 3rd day after the Collector had recorded his statement, what he had stated to the Inspector was true. He was not then ill. He mentioned the names from different villages of persons who took oaths. He had stated that about 10 or 15 people were from Ambad. He did not remember whether anyone present at the meeting swore by his son. He had only mentioned the names of those persons which he remembered. Also he had mentioned the names of those who broke the door with axes. He had stated to the Inspector that the person who received the shot was carried on a blanket by the Kolis. He had stated that Tulsiram beat the Mamlatdar with an axe; Accused Nos. 10, 4 and 5 fell on him and then many people fell on him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Saptarshi, Pleader for accused Nos. 42 and 43, witness said he did not see any people from Akola in the riot. He did not know whether they had shut their doors. People from other villages came after the riot began. Accused Nos. 42 and 43 were seen at 5 o'clock near Maruti's temple. Then they were not seen any more by witness. He did not state their names to the Collector or to Mr. Mobetjee because he did not remember their names.

Replying to the Court witness said he knew Thakardas Boa of his village. He lived in Agar Haribhajandas and was a pujri in Rama's temple for about 12 months. He did not know whether the Agasthi temple had an Inam land. Witness visited the temple only once a year. That part which was inhabited by Kolis was called Dangar. Tulsiram Boa stated at the Ambad meeting that the people at Dangar were in favour. It was stated that they had agreed to meet on Saturday. People from Dangar could be distinguished by their dress. There were many persons from Dangar. Witness had seen them from the time he went to Ambad till the Mamlatdar's murder. There could be no harm if they were called spectators. They did nothing all the time. He knew the forest peon from the Jambgaon side but he did not know his name. Witness was present at the Ambad meeting. He did not notice any of his sons in the riot. His eldest son was 25 years old. He was going to state accused No. 1's name to the Collector but he was asked to state it before the Court. Dangar was inhabited by Kolis only.

(To be continued.)

EXCESS PROFIT TAX.

AN AHMEDABAD PROTEST.

The Maskati Cloth Market Association of Kalupur, Ahmedabad, have sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy:—

The Maskati Cloth Merchants' Association most respectfully beg to lay the following views for favour of telegraphic communication to the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India at the expense of my association. My association views with alarm the prospect of ruined trade and industry consequent on the imposition of the proposed Excess Profit-Tax in these times of famine throughout India and industry critical condition of trade and extremely and humbly enters its protest against a measure primarily meant for war times.

Intimation has been received from London that the homeward English mail which left Bombay on 25th October in s.s. Chakrata arrived in England on 29th November.

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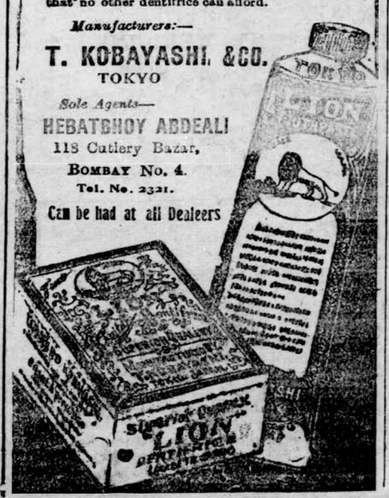

REFORMS COMMITTEES.

RETURN TO DELHI.

(Associated Press.)
DELHI, Dec. 2.

The Reforms Committees appointed to consider questions connected with Franchise and Division of Subjects under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms Scheme returned to Delhi on December 1, after visiting Patna and Lucknow where they considered the proposals relating to Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces in accordance with their terms of reference.

At Patna five sittings were held for oral examination of witnesses. These included official witnesses, who explained the Local Government's proposals, representatives of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, Bihar Provincial Moslem League, Bihar Land-holders' Association, Bihar Planters' Association, Bengali Sellers' Association and Indian Mining Association and Federation and others.

At Lucknow sittings were held from November 25th to November 29th for examination of witnesses including the Local Government's representatives representatives of the British Indian Association, the Agra Zamindars' Association, the United Provinces' Provincial Congress Committee, the United Provinces' Moslem League, the Moslem Defence Association, the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, the U.P. Chamber of Commerce, the Anglo-Indian Federation and a number of others. The Committees will sit at Lahore in the first week of December to consider the Punjab Government's proposals and to obtain local opinion. Thereafter they will visit Nagpur on their way to Calcutta where they will arrive a few days before the Christmas holidays and examine the schemes proposed for Assam. After the Christmas the Committees will sit in Calcutta to consider the case of Bengal and will subsequently visit Madras and Bombay before returning to Delhi shortly after the beginning of February.

PUNJAB AND REFORM SCHEME.

LAHORE PROTEST AGAINST REACTIONARY PROPOSALS.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, Dec. 2.

At a crowded public meeting held on Monday evening at Bradlaugh Hall under the joint auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee, the Punjab Moslem League, the Indian Association, Lahore. Mr. Nanak Chand, barrister, presiding, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

The public meeting of the citizens of Lahore places on record strong condemnation of and emphatic protest against the resolution passed in the Punjab Legislative Council on 20th November that the Governor of this province after the inauguration of the Reform Scheme may be recruited from the Punjab Civil Service Commission. This meeting reiterates the conviction of the people of this country repeatedly put forward from the platforms of the Indian National Congress, the All-India Moslem League and various provincial conferences that for the office of Governor a statesman experienced in public life in Great Britain and well imbued with Parliamentary traditions be appointed. The meeting is further of opinion that any attempt made to instal men from the Indian public services in the offices of the Governor of the Punjab will be deeply resented by all communities in the province. They take strong exception to any attempt to treat the Punjab differently from the three Presidencies and other major provinces in the matter of constitutional reforms."

Another resolution passed placed on record an emphatic protest against the strong condemnation of the attempt made by certain members of the Punjab Legislative Council, official as well as non-official, to relegate the urban population of Punjab to a backward place in the Reformed Councils and to give them far less representation than they are entitled to by virtue of their attainments, public spirit and the part played by them in national development.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

LIEUTENANT COMMITTED TO MADRAS HIGH COURT SESSIONS.

(Associated Press.)
BANGALORE, Dec. 2.

Mr. T. J. Tasker, I.C.S., as Justice of the Peace to-day framed charges against Lieut. Malcolm Macdonald of the 10th Jats under Section 467, 468 and 420 I.P.C., for alleged forgery, for purposes of cheating and directed him to take his trial before the High Court of Madras. It was alleged for the prosecution that the accused on 8th October last went to Krishniah Chetty and Sons, jewellers, Commercial Street and purchased a diamond emerald ring and toilet set for Rs. 360 and gave a cheque signed as Gilbert for the amount. The cheque was returned uncashed and a complaint was lodged with the police. It is alleged the cheque was the one found missing from the cheque book of Lieut. A. R. Kent supplied to him by Messrs. Cox and Co. of Bombay. The accused in the course of the statement filed in the Court admitted having passing the cheque and had no intention whatever to commit fraud. He had paid the amount since in full to Krishniah Chetty. He did not attempt to reflect on possible consequences and he was absolutely certain of being in funds in a short time and it was his intention to go up to Krishniah Chetty even if the cheque had not been returned and to pay him up in full. He attributed his action to absolute ignorance and also mental exhaustion following repeated illness and consequent physical debility.

PIECE-GOODS FORWARD CONTRACTS.

CANCELLATION URGED BY CAWNPORE MERCHANTS.

The Secretary of the Cawnpore Piece-goods Committee writes to say that the following resolution was adopted at a meeting of the piece-goods importers and dealers of Cawnpore:—

(a) That the piece-goods merchants of Cawnpore in a meeting assembled strongly urge the foreign and Indian manufacturers and suppliers to cancel all forward contracts for supplies in view of the exceptional and unforeseen circumstances that have arisen on the sudden cessation of hostilities.

(b) That in the opinion of the meeting the cancellation of such contracts is necessary in the best interests of the importers, the dealers and the manufacturers themselves and that if the latter insist on enforcing the contracts against the importers, who have resolved in a body to refuse taking delivery, their action would utterly upset and ruin the Cawnpore piece-goods market and eventually react on themselves.

(c) That this meeting earnestly hopes that the manufacturers will act with sympathy and foresight at this critical juncture and agree to a speedy cancellation of all forward contracts.

That copies of the above resolution be sent to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the Delhi Piece-goods Association, the various Chambers of Commerce and to the press.

CONCERT AT LADY HARDINGE WAR HOSPITAL.

Occasional visits to the wounded soldiers at our War Hospitals are always much appreciated. They impart a happy cheer to the inmates and break the monotony of hospital life, pent up as it is within the four walls of the ward-room. We are glad to learn that the members of the Blavatsky Lodge, T. S. Bombay, have made a practice of giving such periodical visits to the patients of the Lady Hardinge War Hospital. In view of the victory of the Allied arms, some of the Parsi members, their friends and families had a jalsa or musical entertainment given at the above hospital on the afternoon of Saturday last. Mr. Damodar Jagjiwan, Master, the well-known musical artist and his concert party, helped in the good work, and sang devotional and other pieces in Hindustani to the accompaniment of the sweet Indian instruments. The wounded soldiers, a conglomeration of the warlike tribes of India—Sikhs, Gurkhas, Punjabi Muslims, Rajputs, Jats, Dakashnis, Madrasees and others, were gathered together in the central quadrangular hall of the Museum building. The doctors and nurses, and the Parsi ladies and children, and gentlemen present formed with them a picturesque whole. The soldiers thoroughly enjoyed the musical treat, and good-naturedly offered their grateful acknowledgments to the organisers. Indian sweets were also distributed among all the inmates of the hospital. The interesting gathering dispersed at a late hour in the evening.

RANGOON COOLIES' STRIKE CASE.

RELEASED PRISONERS RE-INSTATED IN THEIR POSTS.

(Associated Press.)
RANGOON, Dec. 2.

Two of the four who were sentenced in the Coolies' strike case and were released have been re-instated in their posts in the Accountant-General's office, their periods of imprisonment being treated as one of suspension without loss of service.

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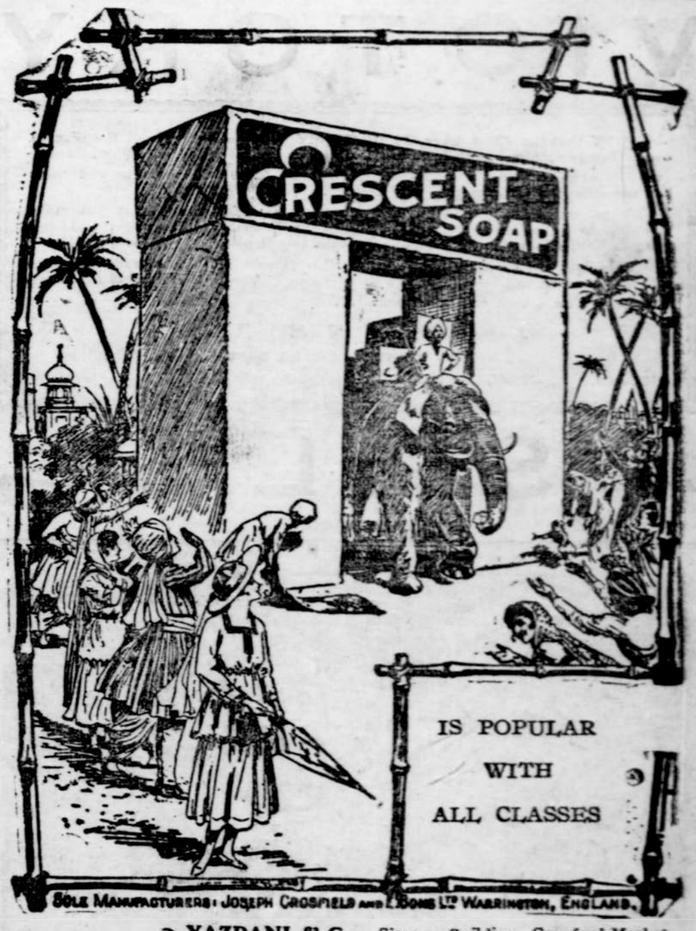

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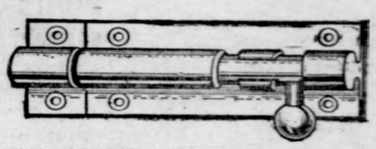
BOLT  BRAND
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(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 3.

Conditions have again disturbed in Persia and Afghanistan but rainfall is in the extreme north somewhat doubtful. Rainfall has been local in north-west Hyderabad and Madras except in north-east. A few falls have also occurred in the Central Provinces and Bombay Deccan. Pamban reports two inches, Negapatam one and a half.

Forecast:—No large change.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake of moderate intensity at its origin about eight thousand five hundred miles away was recorded on Simla seismograph at fifteen hours forty-seven minutes yesterday afternoon.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 3rd December, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except in the extreme north. Humidity is locally below normal in the east and north Punjab. Day temperature is below the average in the south-eastern districts; night temperature is in defect at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity has fallen and is now below normal except at Jhansi where it continues in excess. Day temperature remains in defect in the western half of the division; night temperature is also lower than usual at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity remains below normal in Sind. In Rajputana day temperature is below the average throughout, while night temperature is in defect in the northern districts.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded in Central India West and are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above normal in the south of Central India West, but is below it in Cutch. Day temperature is locally in defect in the north of the division; night temperature is above the average at a few stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is lower, but is still above normal at some stations. Day temperature has risen and is now normal except locally in the north-western districts; night temperature continues moderately above the average nearly everywhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are practically clear in the north Konkan, but are moderately clouded in the south. Humidity and night temperature continue above the average except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen locally in the north Bombay Deccan and the neighbouring districts of Hyderabad; Poona has had 0.11in. and Aurangabad 0.32in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity remains in large excess except in east Hyderabad. Night temperature continues above normal throughout, the excess being considerable in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in south Malabar and local in Ceylon, south-east Madras, the Madras Deccan, the north Bombay Deccan and north-west Hyderabad; the only amounts exceeding an inch are 1.35in. at Negapatam and 1.26in. at Colombo. Conditions are becoming slightly unsettled in the extreme north. The air continues damper and at night much warmer than usual in the north-west of the Peninsula.

Finer weather appears probable except in the south of the Peninsula, where rainfall is likely to continue.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd Dec 1918,

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.927 Inch.
Temperature of Air	79.8 Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.6 "
Dew Point	67.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.677 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.1 "
Minimum do.	72.7 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind do. do.	128 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Soundings. ft.	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Soundings. ft.	in.
	Dec.					Dec.				
Tues.	3	m	5	1	25	9	m	0	12a	19	3
		e	6	5a	23	11		11	41a	21	2
Wed.	4	m	11	13	26	2	m	5	28	19	6
								5	15a	15	7
Thur.	5	m	0	8	28	10	m	6	18	19	5
		m	11	50a	26	2		5	50a	15	7
Fri	6	m	0	43	28	10	m	6	50	19	4
			0	28a	26	1		6	25a	15	10
Sat.	7	m	1	19	22	8	m	7	28	19	5
			1	8a	25	11		7	1a	16	5
Sun.	8	m	1	56	28	4	m	8	9	19	5
			1	52a	25	7		7	39a	17	2
Mon.	9	m	2	36	27	11	m	8	56	19	4
			2	46a	25	3		8	25a	18	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	3 (Tuesday)	Sunrise	6h. 52m.	Sunset 6h.	0m
"	4 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 57m.	" 6h.	1m
"	5 (Thursday)	"	6h. 58m.	" 6h.	1m
"	6 (Friday)	"	6h. 59m.	" 6h.	1m
"	7 (Saturday)	"	6h. 59m.	" 6h.	1m
"	8 (Sunday)	"	7h. 0m.	" 6h.	2m
"	9 (Monday)	"	7h. 1m.	" 6h.	2m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918 Dec. 3d. 3h. 49.3m. p.m.; First quarter 11d. 8h. 1.4m. a.m.; Full Moon 18d. 0h. 47.5m a.m.; Last quarter 25d. 0h. 0.6m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 3rd December, 1918, was 30.148 inches for temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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FOUR "INFLUENZA" STAGES.

RESEARCH AND PREVENTION.

A Medical correspondent of "The Times" wrote as follows on October 30th in that journal:—

The epidemic of "influenza" is now at the height of its second stage. The early stage was characterized by simple cases, which tended to recover rapidly of themselves. With the advent of the septic pneumonia, the second stage began. The third stage may be expected to show a decline in virulence and a tendency to localized conditions, like ear, throat, and nose troubles, abscesses, and so on. This is the course of most epidemics, though it must be clearly realized that severe cases continue to occur sporadically long after the second stage may be said to have ended.

The fourth stage is the one which is likely to pass unnoticed by the public, but which, nevertheless, deserves the most careful attention. This is the stage during which the price of lowered vitality and of loss of strength will be exacted. It may not supervene for many days, months, or years. In a few cases possibly it may not supervene at all. But, generally speaking, the price will be exacted either in the form of diminished capacity for life—not to say work—or in the form of some chronic disease, the actual onset of which may be years ahead, or in the form of greater susceptibility to other infections.

This represents sheer loss to the individual and to the community; it also represents a great deal of suffering. Those so-called "classic" chronic affections, Bright's disease, valvular disease of the heart, Graves's disease, diabetes, arterio-sclerosis, are in many instances but the fourth stage of epidemic illnesses such as scarlet fever, rheumatic fever, influenza, or pneumonia. To prevent the latter would be to abolish the former and to secure large numbers of most valuable middle-aged lives to the service of the nation. In this case the sins of the children are visited on the fathers. Let the fathers look to their safety.

LORD RHONDDA'S VIEW.

It has been urged again and again in "The Times" that the solution of the difficulty is a Ministry of Health associated with the Local Government Board. This association is essential, because the prevention of disease is as much a sanitary as a medical problem. Sanitation cannot be divorced from medicine without grievous harm to both. The late Lord Rhondda, whole selfless devotion to the cause of the public health is common knowledge, told the writer on one occasion that he believed there were powerful subterranean influences at work to defeat the project that he had in view. These, he thought, were largely vested interests, but they hid themselves under all kinds of disguises. The public must not allow the Ministry of Health to be defeated by vested interests of any kind, and the closets possible watch should be kept.

Finally, the question of research needs attention. The truth is that medical research will never occupy its rightful place until the public becomes enlightened upon medical and health matters, and until the doctors abandon the quite vain idea that they constitute a priesthood. An enlightened public would quickly demand and obtain real research work. It would refuse to be fobbed off—as it is at present—with academic experiments. Nor would the foolish adulation of "fashionable" physicians and their bizarre "cures" and "treatments" then be possible; the large sums at present spent upon these persons would pass to men more worthy of the public trust. In that atmosphere research would flourish; in this it languishes.

VISIONS OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN

"Will the war abolish class distinctions and inaugurate a new era in Great Britain?" is the question which Mr. Alexander Campbell has tried to answer in the "Sunday Mail." "If the human brotherhood were to be established it would be accounted one of the greatest of social revolutions of all time," he says.

"Those who believe that with the peace there wil be a new social order, or at last a profoundly modified one, are not far from the mark as present testimony goes. The millions of men in the fighting services and thousands of women in the auxiliary branches have undoubtedly been attracted, by the pressure of war and close comradeship, to assume a common social outlook. And this attitude is impatient of anything savouring of obstructive delay.

"The men in the Army tell you that when they come back they are going to alter Great Britain out of recognition. They tell you, the more communicative of them, that the Great Britain they left behind won't be 'any use' to them in the future.

"The sense of brotherhood in the Services is affronted by what the civilisation of 1914 offered, as a life, to the average citizen—a drab existence with the joy of living absent. The soldier who has seen something of the more genial aspects of life abroad won't be persuaded to come back and passively resume life in a slum.

"All around are signs that the odious class distinctions of the era before 1914 are fading away. Democracy seems to be coming into being. Government legislation is responsible for the new outlook, placing the needs of the State above that of the individual.

"Habits formed in war will persist in peace. The community has learned to do without a number of things that are supposed to be necessary to respectable existence. A part of the community is now working for the first time in its life. Work is wholesome—and instructive.

"It would seem, therefore, that the dreams of a new social brotherhood after the peace are not idle. And it may well be that the Utopias, conceived in many a muddy trench or under the burning suns of the Orient, will be put to the practical test in order that the Great Britain of to-morrow may be a vastly happier place within which to dwell."

Every Curve and Dimple of Baby's wonderful little Body

is dear to you---from the clustering curls on his little head down to his pretty pink toes---and as you watch your precious darling growing bigger and stronger and jovelier every day, you will be more than ever glad that you insisted from the first that his food must be either his Mother's own Milk---or Glaxo.

For Baby's food is the building material from which he must obtain everything he needs to build up his little body, and if it is the *right* food, a strong beautiful building will result—Baby's flesh will be firm and warmly tinted—his bones straight and sound—his teeth will be like little pearls—his nerves and brain healthy and active.

Nobody can make the right kind of building material for Baby so well as a healthy Mother, and Baby will build up best if his Mother can give him enough breast milk to satisfy his needs. But if the Mother's milk is not rich or plentiful enough or if she cannot stand the strain—and Glaxo comes to her aid.

For Glaxo is pure milk made as nourishing and easily digestible as Mother's breast milk, and, as many Mothers have told us "it agrees with Baby just like Breast Milk." Baby will therefore receive just a bottle of Glaxo in turn with the breast, and thus is perhaps the best way of feeding Baby, for not only is Baby well nourished, but the strain on the Mother is removed and she has so much more freedom. Should she have to go away suddenly, become ill or worried, she knows that Baby will take and Glaxo quite contentedly and the regularity of his feeding will not be interfered with.

Or, if she prefers to do so, the Mother can increase and enrich the supply of breast milk and build up her own strength by herself taking one or two glasses of hot rich Glaxo daily, or milk puddings made with Glaxo

But if Baby cannot have any breast milk then Glaxo should be his sole food from birth, for pure, uncontaminated milk is the only food suitable for Baby, and that is what Glaxo is—the very best of pure, rich milk made still more nourishing with extra cream and milk sugar. Like breast milk, Glaxo is entirely free from starch, flour, malt, or cane sugar, and it is superior to ordinary milk because the Glaxo Process makes it germ-free and easily digestible by even a very weak baby from birth. *A doctor says:* "Glaxo is superior to (ordinary) cow's milk for infants being so much more digestible, and should be absolutely invaluable to mothers who for some reason cannot suckle their infants."

(*Signed*)——*M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P.*

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